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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCE BILL.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE MEASURE—INDICATIONS OF ANOTHER LONG DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Conference Committee's Finance bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. After the reading of the report Mr. Morton explained at some length the changes which had been made, referring to the bill as it passed the House, the amendments made by the Finance Committee, and the changes made in the Senate. He spoke of it as a compromise measure, and urged its adoption by the Senate. Mr. Sherman, the second member of the committee, followed in advocacy of the report which he said was one where concessions had been made on both sides. Up to this time it appeared as if the vote would be taken without much debate, but Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, took the floor in opposition to the report, and his speech opened a prolonged discussion. Mr. Frelinghuysen next opposed it, and when he had finished Senator Jones, of Nevada, took the floor. He made a brief speech against the report, and predicted that its passage would produce nothing but evil. He denounced the idea of maintaining specie payment with such a large volume of paper currency in circulation, and declared that the only sure way to a specie standard was by contraction. Messrs. Boutwell, Thurman, and Stewart also opposed the report, and Messrs. Logan and Harvey favored it. There was some talk of an attempt to sit the matter out to-night, but it was evident that a number of speeches were to be made, and at 6 o'clock the subject went over till to-morrow. The bill will be pressed to a vote to-morrow before adjournment, if possible, but it seems clear that the whole day will be occupied with debate. There is very strong opposition to the bill by nearly all the hard money men, although they do not oppose it so much because they believe it will produce very extensive inflation, as because they regard its design as vicious and they do not wish to accede to a bill which is intended, and which those who for the most part support, expect it to increase the volume of paper money, and take the country away from specie payments. It is felt by many to be the greatest objection to the bill that no man can foretell its operations. If national banks should organize under its provisions, the result would be inflation; if they should refuse to organize, no substantial change in the currency would be made by it. If, as some argue, banks would be induced by the bill to withdraw their circulation to some extent, then contraction to that amount would be experienced. Mr. Boutwell claimed that the operation of the bill would tend to depreciate the value of greenbacks, and that the time for redemption on the 1st of January, 1878, would find the country in a worse condition for the redemption than it is now, and would produce panic and distress. Mr. Stewart ridiculed with great effect the eighth section of the bill, which he thought would produce a constant flow of greenbacks through the Treasury, seeking the gain arising by the premium the bonds were sure to maintain, till the Treasury would be compelled to refuse to redeem. There is endless confusion and discord about the whole subject. There seems to be very little expectation on the part of the inflationists that the President will sign the bill. They repeat, however, with less confidence than before the passage of the former bill, that he will not dare to take the responsibility, and that, if he does, the result will be the formation of new parties.

THE BILL TO REPEAL THE SANBORN CONTRACT LAW.

The bill of the House to repeal the law under which the Sanborn contracts were made, which was at first referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, but subsequently to the Committee on Finance, was reported back to-day by Mr. Sherman with an amendment striking out the third section of the bill forbidding Senators and Representatives from acting as attorneys or solicitors against the Government. The committee agreed to report in favor of striking out the section because existing law reaches the same end.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. BANCROFT DAVIS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, very promptly confirmed the nomination made yesterday of Mr. Bancroft Davis to be Minister to the German Empire. The resignation of Minister Bancroft takes effect on the 1st of July. It is announced in the papers here that Mr. Bancroft has purchased a house in Washington from Ex-Senator Harlan, and that he will probably make his future residence in this city.

THE LAST TEN DAYS OF THE SESSION—THE BUSINESS TO BE DONE.

To-day was the first of the last ten days of the session, according to the resolution for adjournment on the 22d, and in the House it is in order for the remainder of the session to move at any time to suspend the rules. Under the operation of this rule any measure that can command a two-thirds vote of the House is very quickly and easily disposed of without debate, and the transaction of business becomes very rapid. In the Senate, however, the usual discussion is in order, and if any Senator choses to occupy the whole of the next ten days in a continuous speech, no rule of the Senate could prevent him. There is a disposition manifested, however, to finish up the session on the 22d, and the Senate will probably not remain beyond that time for the purpose of passing any measures other than the Finance bill, the Moiety bills, and the necessary appropriations. Other important bills pending and unfinished are the Geneva Award bill, the Bankrupt bill, the Transportation resolutions, the bill for the reduction of the army, and the bill for the change of government in the District of Columbia. Any one of these may possibly fail, though some of them will undoubtedly be finished and become laws. There is very little prospect of the Geneva Award bill being arranged in such manner as to gain the assent of both Houses of Congress. The Bankrupt bill is no longer very strongly pressed, and its reference to a Conference Committee some time since was not intended by those who brought it about to facilitate its passage. The Transportation bill passed by the House will not be reported in the Senate, and consequently, if the resolutions pending in the Senate from Mr. Windom's committee providing for surveys of water routes, &c., should pass, the House committee will not be very swift to report them. So the transportation business is likely to come to naught at this session. Whatever complaints may be justly made against the present Congress, it cannot be laid to its charge that up to this time a single dishonest scheme or bill affecting interests of any great importance has succeeded in passing either House, and there is very little probability that any of them will succeed during the time that remains.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois meets next Wednesday. The nominations are not important, being only a Superintendent of Public Schools and a State Treasurer. Some action is expected to be taken on the currency question, which will cause the action of the convention to be watched with considerable interest.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL BILL.

The Senate Committee on Transportation this morning considered the Fort St. Philip Canal bill, and voted to amend it in two respects—first, to provide that the canal should not be limited to the location known as the St. Philip and Breton Pass route; second, that the proposals for construction should be open to general competition.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means will to-morrow consider the Senate amendments to the Moiety bill. It is thought that the committee will concur in most of the unimportant amendments, and that they will recommend nonconcurrence in the amendment which provides that informers shall have their fees in all cases in which proceedings were instituted prior to May 1.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The proposition to appropriate $75,000 toward the completion of the Washington Monument was defeated in the Committee of the Whole in the House, although another attempt will be made to attach it to the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill in the House. It is said by those who were opposed to the appropriation, that the sum would not more than suffice to erect the scaffolding with which to place the stones in position.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS BILL—THE CIVIL SERVICE UNDER DISCUSSION.

The Sundry Civil Appropriations bill was considered in Committee of the Whole for five hours to-day. Commendable progress was made. There was very little debate except upon two topics. The clause limiting the wages of printers and binders in the Government printing office to the average price paid for similar work in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, caused an extended and animated debate. The result was that the clause was stricken out by a vote of 75 yeas to 48 nays. The amendment proposing to pay the widow of the late Representative Mellish was adopted with trifling opposition. The amendment to appropriate $25,000 for the purposes of the Civil Service Commission, gave rise, as was to be expected, to a bitter and exciting debate. The drift of the discussion was against the amendment, and it seemed evident that had not an adjournment been forced by the friends of the appropriation that it would have been defeated in Committee of the Whole. Its fate, to-morrow, is by no means certain. But the best friends of the measure concede that it is very likely to fail in the House. Messrs. Kellogg and Hawley, of Connecticut; Willard, of Vermont, and Gen. Woodford, were the only men in the House who had a good word to say for the reform, to which all parties are pledged, and which is based upon a law of a republican Congress. Mr. Kellogg made a brief and earnest speech in advocacy of the appropriation. Stewart L. Woodford insisted that civil service reform was not a failure, and that its continued success was essential. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, protested against the attempts in the House to whistle the reform down the wind, and reminded his associates of the passage of the back pay bill which so many have lived to regret. Mr. Willard desired to know if there was a single principle in the platform upon which Gen. Grant was elected that the Republican party was willing to stand by, and said that if the Republican party should decide in the matter of civil service reform to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope that it would greatly shorten its lease of power. The Democrats, of course, sought to make political capital out of the opposition to the amendment. It remained for Gen. Butler to outdo the Democrats in the ingenuity and the virulence of his attacks upon the principles of Republican reform. He opposed the civil service system with the same force and ingenuity of demagoguery which which he advocated the back-pay scheme. He would have it, of course, that Senator Trumbull alone deserves the credit for the civil service system. He raised the old cry of appointments for soldiers, ignoring the fact that many soldiers have been appointed after successful competition, in compliance with the civil service rules.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PATENT BUSINESS.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to report adversely on the applications for an extension of the following patents: The Tanner car-brake, Rollin White's pistol patent, Anson Atwood's car-wheel patent; also, the three sewing-machine patents of Wickerman. A. B. Wilson, and Ackers & Felthousen. The following applications for extensions were postponed until the next session: Norman Wiard, for a boiler attachment to prevent explosions; A. S. Maccomber, for a hay-cutter; Butterworth, for a burglar-proof lock.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: William H. Parker to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado Territory; Lieut. Commander Winfield S. Schley, to be Commander; Master Hamilton M. Tallman, to be Lieutenant; Ensign Albert S. Dillingham to be master.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. C. Bancroft Davis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the German Empire from July 1, 1874, when the resignation of Hon. George Bancroft will take effect; Harvey W. Scott, Collector of Customs at Williamette, Oregon; Guilford Wiley Wells, Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,942,673. (The amount yesterday was $12,045,895, not $17,045,895 as published;) special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of the certificates of deposit $58,285,000; coin, $82,119,681; including coin certificates, $32,678,600; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE REPORT OF THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the Joint Committee of Investigation into the District of Columbia Affairs will be presented to Congress on Saturday, if both Houses are then in session.

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—In Harrison County, Ky., last Friday, a mob of masked men took Robert Becket from the house of his employer, riddled his body with bullets, soaked his clothes with coal-oil and set fire to them, thus burning the dead body. Becket was charged with the murder of a man named Ellis about a year ago, but was out on bail. Great indignation is reported in the community against this inhuman outrage.

CAPTURE OF A DESPERADO.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—Pierre Bertin, a noted desperado and escaped convict, was recaptured to-day, and will be returned to the Penitentiary.

FRANCE.

THE NEW CABINET—THE ASSEMBLY—PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, May 29, 1874.

Yesterday the Assembly again met after the Pentecost vacation, and for the first time the new Cabinet found itself in presence of the Chamber. Great interest was felt in the result of this meeting. The circumstances were peculiar. Nothing at all was known about the course the Ministry intended to pursue or about the policy of the Government, and none of the parties had been furnished with the usual reports of the business transacted at the Council. The various groups in the Assembly were utterly in the dark, and each asked the other for news. The question of the day was whether or not the new Ministry would take up the constitutional laws prepared by the Duc De Broglie; whether it would return to those of M. Dufaure or content itself with a waiting policy. It is supposed that the Marshal will insist upon having some organic laws, but it is not known whether he will insist upon the organization of his own powers, or upon the organization of the Septennate. The difference, it will be observed, is, that in the latter case the Septennate will become a settled Government and remain for seven years, whether MacMahon remains or not, while in the former case the death or resignation of the Marshal will put an end to the present Provisional Government and once more leave the field open.

The quarrel which led to the fall of M. De Broglie was upon this point. The Legitimists claim that in voting the prolongation proposition they merely voted MacMahon chief of the executive power for seven years, and it was expressly stipulated that he was to exercise that power under existing conditions. (That is, under the conditions accorded to M. Thiers, or under the Pacte de Bordeaux.) M. De Broglie pretended that this vote applied to the form of government rather than to the Executive, and concerned the functions of the Chief Magistrate rather than the personality of Marshal MacMahon. The object of this claim was evident. If the Septennate had been organized as M. De Broglie proposed, the Grand Council, or Senate, would have inherited the power after MacMahon and the Grand Council would have been made strongly Orleanist. The Legitimists refused to accept this project, and voted down the Ministry. A week was then allowed the politicians for the formation of a new Ministry, but as they failed to find a combination, the Marshal formed a Cabinet for himself. Yesterday this Cabinet had to appear before the Chamber, and some declaration of policy was looked for. There was a flutter of excitement, therefore, when the new Premier, Gen. De Cissey, mounted the steps of the tribune, and the hall was instantly hushed.

The Minister of War is a fine, gentlemanly looking man, with aristocratic features, a slightly bald head, and a benevolent, kindly expression. He is anything but an orator, and generally comes to what he has to say with soldierly bluntness, and without any sort of circumlocution. He very rarely raises his head, even, but places his hands upon the desk before him and looks intently down between them until he has finished. That does not take him long, but what he does say is admirable. His short speeches read well in the official reports. Yesterday every eye was turned upon M. De Cissey as he took his accustomed position, and with a look at each other, which said, "Now for it," meaning the policy of the Ministry, the members settled down into their seats. "Gentlemen," began Gen. De Cissey, the word producing perfect silence in an instant. "Gentlemen, we must have more stallions, and I come to ask you for an extra appropriation for the *haras*. Unless we provide for this want in advance, we shall not be able to get horses at a moment when we may stand in need of them." But for the obvious meaning of this phrase, I think that the entire Assembly would have given vent to shouts of derision. A political programme was expected, and the first act of the new Ministry was to ask an appropriation for the Government studs. But this reference to a moment when the War Minister of France might perchance need more horses than he would be able to purchase, bedimmed everything. There were two or three cries of "*très bien!*" Gen. De Cissey gained at once the sympathy of the Chamber, and after about twenty words more, descended from the tribune. The money asked for the purchase of stallions will be voted without a murmur.

In the proceedings of yesterday the new Ministry came off with flying colors. The only other incident concerned the election of a Council General for the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhône. It may be remembered that this was one of the burning questions with which the De Broglie Ministry had to deal. In its first session the President of the Council General of Marseilles (I use the name of the chief town because it is more familiar to Americans than the name of the Department, Bouches-du-Rhône,) made a political speech contrary to order, and not only pronounced in favor of M. Thiers, but also in favor of a dissolution of the Assembly. The Prefect interposed, and a sharp encounter ensued. The President had the hall cleared of all but the authorized reporters, and was going on with his speech when again stopped by the Prefect. The latter threatened to call in the Police, but the President insisted that the law gave him the sole police of the hall. This point of dispute was contested by the Prefect, and the Council broke up upon it. The question was referred to the Government. Although very simple in appearance, it seems that this question embraces a knotty point, and the best legal minds of the country were called upon to decide whether the law gave the police of the hall to the President of the Council or to the Prefect. Opinions differed upon the point. But M. De Broglie decided in favor of the Prefect and dissolved the Council General. This matter had to be met by the new Ministry. M. De Fourton said that he had to take things as he found them, and to place himself upon the letter of the law. In this matter there was "a doubtful point which had to be decided, and perhaps some special legislation would be necessary to meet possible cases of the same nature; but for the moment it was necessary to provide for the election of a new Council." This was getting out with great tact; for, by admitting that there was "a doubtful point," which might give rise to a debate at some future day, the new Minister of the Interior satisfied the Left.

I remarked above, that this matter of the Government studs constituted the first act of the new Cabinet, but there was one previous act which deserves notice. On the very day that it came into power, the always violent and exaggerated *Gaulois* published an article which was regarded as offensive. It said that the election of Philippe De Bourgoing in the Niévre was a protest against the vote of *décheance* recorded by the Assembly against the Imperial family, and that, the Imperial régime having been consecrated by four *plebiscites*, it could not be voted down in any legal fashion except by popular suffrage or by a vote of the nation. This was contesting the right of the Assembly to vote the downfall of the Napoleons. As soon as he saw this, the Duc D'Andriffet-Pasquier worked himself into a furious passion, and rushed off to the Prefecture. He demanded the immediate suppression of the *Gaulois*. In case this was not done, he threatened an interpellation upon the subject on the first day of the Assembly's meeting. The Marshal and M. De Fourton tried to calm the irate Duke, but he would not be appeased. The next day a *communiqué* was sent to the *Gaulois*, peremptorily prohibiting any further remarks of that kind. It is probable that the Duke Pasquier will have to be satisfied with this, for the communication has completely taken the wind out of his sails, and he would make little by an interpellation after "justice had been done." This morning appears a decree from the Prefect of Police stopping the sale of the *Siècle* upon the highways. This is done in the name of public morality, and not on account of politics. The article which gave rise to it can only be characterized as beastly, and nasty in the extreme. It ran principally upon an instrument in very common use in medicine, and which, if used in every household, is not kept upon the parlor mantel-piece. It may figure in one of Molière's comedies, and play an important part in the *Malade Emaginaire*, but it is hardly legitimate to make it the basis of a disgusting simile in treating the political questions of the day. Perfect liberty of the press is sound in principle, I have no doubt, but there are moments here when I weaken upon it considerably. The other day, for example, a writer in the *Figaro* stated that Mr. Disraeli had used a phrase with reference to the Comte De Chambord which only proved the vulgarity and ill-breeding of the writer. It was to the effect that "God should open the eyes of the Legitimist pretender, unless, indeed, it should please Him to close them." Of course no one believes Mr. Disraeli capable of such a speech, and Mr. Corry has written to say that he never made a remark in any way approaching it; but the journal gives the letter without comment, and leaves its readers to infer whatever they please. I begin to think that some check upon the French press is a necessity, at least for the present.

Immediately after receiving notification of his election Baron De Bourgoing started for Chiselhurst in order to present his compliments to the Empress and to the Prince Imperial. The discussions about his election continue, and great bitterness of feeling is shown. The *Rappel* says that a protest will be entered against his taking his seat, on the ground that he had said to the electors of the Nièvre that Marshal MacMahon had approved his electoral address. As this was made the basis of many attacks, and as some member of the Left might bring forward an interpellation to know if the Marshal did approve this Bonapartist manifesto, the circumstances are given in a semi-official way. M De Bourgoing called upon the Marshal and handed him his circular. "M. Le Baron," said MacMahon, "I see that you recognize in your circular the authority of the Assembly, and that, while giving your private opinions openly and boldly, you promised to support the present Government. That is the way of an honest man, and I believe that every honest man must approve it." This is not approving the Bonapartism in the circular, it will be observed, nor did M. De Bourgoing ever say as much; but the Marshal did approve the honesty of manner shown in the Baron's campaign in the Nièvre. The *République Française* says that this success was due to M. De Broglie, who changed sixty-one Mayors in the department in order to put Bonapartists in their place. This is another instance of reckless statement. It is true that sixty-one of M. Gambetta's Mayors were revoked, but all but four were revoked during the reign of M. Thiers. Only four were removed by M. De Broglie, and those appointed in their place were known Orleanists. This journal, the organ of M. Gambetta, lashes the Republicans fearfully, and says that if beaten, it was their own fault.

But perhaps the most curious appreciation of all is that found in the *Journal de Paris*, the Orleanist organ. Since the 8th of February, 1871, not a single member of that party has been elected to the Chamber, and it was the party defeated in the late crisis. Yet the organ takes things gayly, and explains the election of a Bonapartist in this fashion:

> "As for the election of M. De Bourgoing, we have already given its cause. It is so evident that one does not have to rack the brain to find it. *Elle saute aux yeux.* All those who do not want the republic, (and this class is very numerous in France,) seek a monarchy which shall be immediately possible. The Count De Chambord having found a way for rendering the Legitimate monarchy impossible at this time, (which monarchy could have been easily established at any time between the 8th of February, 1871, and the 30th of October, 1873,) the people turn to another side."

This other side is the side of the empire, to which the *Journal de Paris* acknowledges the people are turning because it is the only form of monarchy immediately possible. It reproaches the Legitimatists with being the cause. Either the Count De Chambord or the Count De Paris could now be upon the throne if they had consented, but owing to their course the people are turning toward the form of monarchy represented by a woman and a Woolwich school-boy. In this the Orleanists organ is mistaken, for the empire is represented by an excellent administration, by experienced Prefects, and by a well framed *ensemble* of laws. The proof is that no party can change them in any way.

The Art Jury completed its work of distributing the prizes the other day, giving the first prize to Gerome. This is for his "Eminence Grise," and his "Frederick Playing the Flute After Coming In from a Hunt." No foreign painter received a medal. After the completion of this work a difficulty arose with a recent decree. The jury was appointed in March last, and early in May the then Minister established by decree the *Prix du Salon*. This gives the young painter of historical scenes who exposes the best picture, 4,000 francs a year for three years, to study in Rome. It is the same as the *Prix de Rome* granted by the Institute. The jury refused to sit upon the pictures in order to bestow this prize, and stated that it did not come within their province. As the members of the jury are mainly members of the Institute, it is supposed that jealousy is the cause of this action. They will have nothing to do with prizes unless bestowed by the Institute. Technically, they may be right, since the decree appeared after their appointment, under a certain act, but the result will be the formation of a special jury to decide which young artist is entitled to take the *Prix du Salon*.

M. Guizot is again ill. He left Paris some ten days ago for Val-Richer, but soon after his arrival became suddenly so weak that he had to take to his bed. His physician was telegraphed for at once. The latest news is far from encouraging. M. Guizot is now eighty-seven years of age.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS—A CODE PROPOSED BY RUSSIA—BRITISH PARTICIPATION NOT DECIDED ON YET.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question from Mr. John Simeon, said the draft of a code sent by the Government of Russia for the consideration of the Congress upon International Law, soon to assemble at Brussels, relates to the exercise of military authority in an enemy's country, the distinction between combatants and non-combatants, the various modes of warfare, reprisals, and treatment of prisoners, Mr. Bourke added that the British Government had not yet decided whether it would send delegates to the Congress.

ELECTION OF A LIBERAL TO PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 11.—Lord Kensington, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from the Borough of Haverford West, in Pembrokeshire, without opposition.

ANOTHER LIBERAL ELECTED—THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH FRANCHISE.

LONDON, June 11.—Durham City has returned Mr. Herschel Monck, a Liberal, to the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Gladstone asked leave to present a petition to Parliament, signed by 86,000 laborers, asking for the assimilation of the County and Borough Franchise.

AN HONORARY DEGREE CONFERRED ON JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

LONDON, June 11.—The University of Cambridge has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on James Russell Lowell, of Boston, Mass.

THE MISSING EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

LONDON, June 11.—Placards and advertisements are out offering a reward for the discovery of the whereabouts of the missing Earl of Yarborough.

FRANCE.

DE CASSAGNAC AND THE REPUBLICANS—REPARATION FOR AN OFFENSIVE ARTICLE DEMANDED.

PARIS, June 11.—MM. Schoelchet and Testelin went to-day to the office of *Le Pays*, (newspaper,) on behalf of Ex-Mayor Clémenceau, who was delegated by the Republicans to demand immediate reparation for a violent article published in that journal.

The editor, M. Paul De Cassagnac, was absent, but has since announced that he will make a public statement to-morrow.

GAMBETTA AGAIN INSULTED—HE IS STRUCK ACROSS THE FACE.

PARIS, June 11.—A large and excited crowd assembled at the Western Depot to-day, at the time for the departure of the deputies for Versailles. M. Gambetta was greeted with cheers and hisses. The Police attempted to disperse the throng, handling them roughly in some instances. M. Lefevre, a Deputy on the Left, was arrested, but subsequently released. A tumult arose, and Gambetta was again insulted. The Police cleared the railway station, and occupied it the entire afternoon.

In the Assembly M. Baze demanded an inquiry into these riotous proceedings, which the Government promised to institute.

On the return of the Deputies to Versailles, Count St. Croix struck Gambetta across the face with a stick, for which he was promptly arrested. During the session this afternoon the excitement among the members became intense, and parliamentary business was much impeded.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has been suspended for having permitted a public demonstration of hostility to the Government.

SPAIN.

REVOLT AGAINST DON CARLOS IN THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

PARIS, June 11.—A dispatch from the Spanish frontier says that numerous bands in the Basque Provinces have revolted against Don Carlos, demanding peace. Don Carlos has ordered that, upon capture, they shall be shot.

CONCHA'S OPERATIONS IN NAVARRE.

MADRID, June 11.—Gen. Concha has begun active operations against the Carlists in Navarre.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE REPUBLICAN AND CARLIST ARMIES.

LONDON, June 12—5.30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from the north of Spain says:

"Gen. Concha and staff have left Lograno for Tudela. Thirty thousand national troops are marching to the Amezcoas Valley. The Carlist army, under command of Gen. Dorregaray, now numbers 24,000 men."

AUSTRIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONGRESS.

VIENNA, June 11.—The International Sanitary Congress has been postponed until Jan. 7, 1875.

ITALY.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS CALL ON CARDINAL BORROMEO.

ROME, June 11.—The American pilgrims to-day paid a visit to Cardinal Borromeo, who distributed among them copies of the medal especially struck by command of the Pope, in commemoration of the pilgrimage.

The Holy Father has deputed Signor Rossi, the distinguished Italian archæologist and author, to accompany the pilgrims on their visit to the temples and other monuments of ancient Rome.

PROMOTION OF CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN AMERICA.

ROME, June 11.—At the reception given to the American pilgrims to-day by Cardinal Borrowes, the extension of the society for the promotion of Catholic interests to America was discussed. The Presidency of the American branch of the society was tendered to the Pope.

INDIA.

THE RECENT RIOT—A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST EXPORTERS OF FOOD.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says the riots in the districts near Darjeeling were directed against the exporters of food. The rioters were chiefly unarmed bands, and availed themselves of the excitement caused by their demonstration to plunder a number of stores. Several of them were killed.

The Government Commissioner has sent troops to the scene of the disturbance to reassure the people that further trouble will not occur.

The *Times* correspondent also telegraphs that 200,000 persons are being relieved in Mozufferpore, in the District of Tirhoot, where the suffering, already great, is increasing.

CUBA.

THE CAPTURED INSURGENT COLONELS.

HAVANA, June 11.—The insurgent Colonels Betancourt, Jemirez, and Rojas were captured in the Bay of Figuey. They were passengers on a bark from New-York, which vessel they left in the Bahama Channel in a boat. They brought correspondence and a commission to the insurgents, which were thrown overboard before their capture. They refuse to confess the nature of their commission.

THE PRICE OF GOLD—RIFLES FROM NEW-YORK SENT TO SPAIN.

A letter from Havana, dated June 6, received in this city, has the following:

"The Captain General's decree of the 4th inst., authorizing the Spanish Bank to sell specie for the account of the Treasury, in order to enable persons who have to pay twenty-five per cent. of their taxes in gold to get it at a lower figure than the current rate, has had the effect of lowering the price of gold temporarily."

A quantity of Remington rifles, lately received from New-York, intended for the new Militia on this island, have been sent to Spain.

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE IN OHIO.

NEGROES TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE STRIKERS—THE NEW-COMERS ARMED AND DRILLING—SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, June 11.—The coal-miners' strike, which has been in progress since the 1st of April, at this place, has, it is thought, reached a turning point which will decide whether the operators or the miners shall be masters of the situation. From the present aspect of affairs, the operators have assumed a bold front. Last night some 400 negroes left Columbus by a special train, for Nelsonville. They arrived here about 3 o'clock this morning, and marched quietly to Longstreth's Mines to dig coal. They came from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, many of whom are old soldiers. They are all heavily armed with Springfield rifles and a brace of navy revolvers. To-day they have been drilling in squads at the mines. The fixed bayonets glistening in the sunshine, the loud voices of drill-masters, the slow and measured tread of the sentinels on picket duty, give the place quite a warlike appearance. The American flag floats from a flag-staff, and the negroes say they have come to stay. This morning, while three colored men and a white man were leaving the train, they were fired upon by some of the strikers, and had a narrow escape. Young Myer, the anti-union miner, who was shot in the head, throat, abdomen, and both legs, is lying in a very critical condition. Since the arrival of the negroes to-day the strikers are very quiet and reticent as to what their future plans of action will be. The operators express themselves freely, and are determined to employ no man who belongs to the Miners' Union, and the negroes say they will stick by their friends. The credit of introducing negroes in these mines belongs to M. T. Ames, of Chicago, President of a mining company at this point.

The operators anticipate trouble in the camp after dark from the strikers. This evening some 200 miners from a neighboring mining district arrived here to reconnoitre, and if they attempt to molest the negroes, a warm reception will be given them. The special deputies sworn in are under instructions, and have their official orders from the Sheriff of Athens County how to act.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—PERMANENT NATIONAL ORGANIZATION AGREED ON—REPORTS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 11.—The Cotton Exchange Convention met at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of a permanent organization to be known as the National Cotton Exchange, the present officers to hold over for twelve months. They recommended the formation of exchanges all over the country. The report as amended was adopted.

A committee to draft a constitution for the government of the National Cotton Exchange, to report at the next annual meeting, was appointed, with Mr. John Phelps, of New-Orleans, President of the Convention, as Chairman.

A report from Mr. John Watts, of New-Orleans, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Information and Statistics, was read, recommending the several Cotton Exchanges (South) to send to their correspondents in the country a uniform series of interrogatories monthly, and that each exchange shall compile such answers by an average, and send to a central exchange, which the committee recommend be the New-Orleans Exchange, on the 25th of each month, and that the New-Orleans Exchange shall issue therefrom a general crop report under the supervision of the Committee on Information and Statistics. They further recommended that the rain-fall and the average temperature be kept at points in the interior, and telegraphed every Friday to New-Orleans. Each Exchange is to collect quarterly from the mills located in the district assigned to it, for crop reports, the consumption and the stock on hand. The returns are to be made to the New-Orleans Exchange. The report was read and adopted.

William Whitlock, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Bills of Lading, recommends that this convention advocate the requirement by the shipper from all masters of vessels or transportation agents of the entire number of all the bills of lading signed for any particular shipment specified in the body of the same. A copy of the bills of lading thus obtained to be handed to the Captain or agent and indorsed. The Captain's copy or agent's copy not to be negotiable. Adopted. The same committee submitted a report on the subject of reclamation for false and fraudulently packed cotton, and claims thereon, which was adopted.

W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, Chairman of the Committee on Country Damage and Uniformity in Bales, recommends that a special committee be appointed with authority to confer with the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association and the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, and all similar associations, with a view to the establishment of just rules. They suggest the following standard: Cotton to weigh 480 to 500 pounds to the bale; press boxes to be constructed of the following dimensions—length four feet six inches, and width two feet three inches, six ties to the bale.

The committee having considered the communication from the Galveston Exchange to the New-York Exchange, and by the latter body laid before the convention, recommend the adoption of resolutions urging upon producers greater care in gathering and handling cotton, such as will prevent the ruinous mixture of certain grades; also that the Legislatures be memorialized to enact laws to compel railroad companies to issue receipts for all produce offered them at their regular stations for transportation, and that they be required to provide such shelter and platforms as may be necessary to protect the same from exposure to the weather or depredations of cattle. Adopted.

The Committee on Classification recommend the adoption of a uniform classification of cotton, to be called the standard American classification, and that official quotations after October next shall be based on types prepared and established by a committee of experts to represent the following grades, viz., good middling, middling, low middling, good ordinary, and ordinary. The report was adopted.

At 10 o'clock to-night the convention adjourned *sine die*.

EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt here at 8 o'clock to-night. No damage was done

THE ABOLITIONIST FESTIVAL

A REMINISCENCE OF MR. LINCOLN.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF OWEN LOVEJOY—THE VOTERS FOR JAMES G. BIRNEY FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Mr. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, presided at the Abolitionists' reunion to-day. Under his control the love-feast speakers during the first hour were limited to seven minutes each, and several who would not otherwise have been heard unbosomed themselves. The day's work was opened with an hour of reminiscences. One of the more prominent speakers was Father Isaac Preston, father-in-law of Ichabod Codding, who has for forty-five years been an anti-slavery man. After this, Rev. Father Goodell read the result of an interview with President Lincoln, in February, 1862, which was quite interesting. The reverend gentleman said: "It was a dark and doubtful day in our national annals. The rebel army was at Manassas menacing the Capital. Baltimore railroad ticket agents refused New-York bank notes. They said they wanted no foreign money, and so on. Well, the speaker finally met the President, who said he regretted that the great men of the nation to whom the people so long looked for guidance, had passed off the stage. He was understood to allude to Calhoun, Webster, and Clay, said the Speaker. Mr. Goodell insisted that the time had arrived for Mr. Lincoln to revise the policy laid down by the men referred to. Said he, "Shrink not from the responsibility, nor distrust your own ability." The President's hesitancy arose chiefly from fear that a proclamation of emancipation would not be sustained at the North. Then the speaker spoke of his last interview with Mr. Lincoln. It was on the evening before he issued the proclamation. This time he was accompanied by Dr. George B. Cheever and Dr. Nathan Brown, they having been appointed a committee at a public meeting of ministers and Christians in New-York City. The committee was charged with the mission of pressing upon the President the commands of God's Word, to "let the oppressed go free." This address, which was read by Dr. Cheever, was listened to by the President with fixed and solemn attention, a deep-drawn sigh now and then attesting to his emotion, and once or twice audible groans escaped him. At that time the President made no answer, but as they were leaving the White House Mr. Lincoln straightened up, and said feelingly: "Gentlemen, I think this is the first time I ever had the honor of receiving a delegation from the Almighty." Mr. Goodell answered him saying: "President Lincoln, believest thou the prophets? I know that thou believest." The President mused for a moment, and said: "To-morrow, at noon, you shall know, and the world shall know, my decision." This was the night of Dec. 31, 1862. On Jan. 1, 1863, the proclamation was made.

Hon. B. C. Cook, of the North-western Railroad, read an exhaustive biography of Owen Lovejoy. He carried the House by storm by reading the following extract from one of Lovejoy's speeches while in Congress: "I will never become a slave-holder. I never will degrade my manhood and stifle the sympathies of human nature. It is an insult to claim it. I would not have the guilt of causing that wail of man's despair, or that wild shriek of woman's agony, as the one or the other is captured, for all the diadems of all the stars in heaven; and I desire to call attention to this fact. Proclaim it, then, upon housetops, write it on every leaf that trembles in the forests, make it blaze from the sun at high noon, and shine forth in the wilder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God. Let it echo through all the arches of heaven and reverberate and billow along all the deep gorges of hell, where slave-catchers will be very likely to hear it. Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Ill., three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every fugitive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshhold, and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the houseless? I bid you defiance in the name of my God."

In the afternoon the women laid violent hands upon the Convention, and were near taking complete control with their women's rights demands. Rebecca W. Mott, a demure-looking, but very talkative Quakeress, was the first to mount the platform. A Miss Bailey, of Illinois, also read a school-girl essay, and Jane G. Swisshelm made a violent harangue. Then it was discovered that the reunion was not for such purposes, and it was almost unanimously declared that the woman's rights scheme was not properly before them.

This matter disposed of, Judge Birney, of Michigan, read an excellent memoir of his father, James G. Birney, the first Liberty Party candidate for the Presidency. When he had concluded, a showing of hands was demanded, and it was discovered that over 200 were present who voted for Birney in 1840.

In the evening there was some show of disunion, and for a few moments considerable ill-feeling prevailed. The complaint was, too much time taken up with long essays and biographical sketches, while nearly everybody present wanted a few minutes in which to relate personal reminiscences. This feeling was in nowise decreased when it was discovered that Dr. Blanchard, of Illinois, was given the platform for a third time. Of course, he got in his usual blow against Masonry, and, in a speech eulogistic of Thad. Stevens, said he was with the distinguished "Commoner" while he was dying, and he knew that he died a thorough Christian. To this statement there were signs of dissent, several old Abolitionists holding up their hands and shaking their heads negatively.

Mr. Manson St. Clair also got up some excitement by tossing in a couple of resolutions, in which he lamented that the freedmen have not the same social rights and privileges accorded white people, and that so long as they are excluded from the public schools, seats in railway cars, churches, places of amusements, and hotels, their work was not finished, and they should circulate petitions to Congress asking that powerful body to remove all irregularities. These resolutions, after some wrangling, were referred.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in New-England and the Middle States. It is lowest in the lower lake region, and has risen in the remaining districts. The temperature has risen slightly in the Southern and Western portions of the Middle States and fallen in the Southern States, New-England, the upper lake region and the Northwest; cloudy weather or rain prevails in New-England, the Middle States, the lower lake region and Tennessee; light rain and clear or clearing weather are reported from the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and the North-west. Brisk westerly winds are reported from the western portion of Lake Erie and the southern portion of Lake Michigan. The Missouri River has fallen at Yankton and Leavenworth, and risen at Herrman. The Mississippi has risen at Keokuk and St. Louis, and fallen at Vicksburg. The Monongahela has risen at Morgantown.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, rain will prevail during the day, with increasing easterly or southerly winds, lower temperature, and falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, winds shifting to south-west and north-west, and rising barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

3 A. M.	70°	3:30 P. M.	71°
6 A. M.	65°	6 P. M.	69°
9 A. M.	67°	9 P. M.	63°
12 M.	70°	12 P. M.	60°

Average temperature yesterday.......[illegible]

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 11.

SENATE.

ARTICLES FOR THE EXHIBITION DUTY FREE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876, and asked its present consideration.

THE UTAH BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably and with an amendment the House bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah, which was placed on the calendar. The amendment is to strike out the seventh section, which provides that the common law of England, as it is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States where the common law prevails, shall be the rule of decisions in all the courts of Utah so far as it is not repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of the United States and existing statutes of said Territory.

THE ALABAMA CONTESTANTS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, called up the resolution to pay F. W. Sykes, contestant for the seat of Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, the salary. The motion of Mr. Hamilton to insert $6,500 as the amount of compensation, was rejected. Mr. Carpenter's amendment to insert $3,000 was rejected, but Mr. Sargent demanded the yeas and nays.

Pending the call, Mr. CONKLING gave notice that he would submit an amendment providing for the amount of actual expenses of the contest incurred by Mr. Sykes and Mr. Spencer, the accounts therefor to be verified by the oath of those gentlemen, and to be audited by the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, at the expiration of the morning hour, moved that pending and all prior orders be laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Currency bill. Agreed to, and the report was read at length.

Mr. MORTON explained the report and said: This bill, as reported by the Conference Committee, takes away the monopoly feature of the national banking system and makes banking free. It abolishes reserves on circulation, entirely setting free the legal-tender notes that are now held in vaults on that account. It provides that each bank shall keep in the United States Treasury a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum, however, shall be counted as a part of the reserves still required to be kept upon deposits by the banks. The reserve on deposits is left precisely as it now stands under the laws, less five per cent., which is required to be kept in the Treasury of the United States for the purpose stated. The abolition of the reserves on circulation will set free and put into circulation about $27,000,000 now kept locked up in the banks. The fifth section provides that any national bank may reduce or withdraw its circulation by a deposit of legal-tender notes in the Treasury in sums of not less than $9,000, and take up its bonds on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such notes, but the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not by this operation be reduced below $50,000. By section 7 the entire amount of United States notes outstanding shall not exceed $382,000,000, which shall be retired and reduced only in the manner provided in the bill. This ends the idea of the $44,000,000 reserve, and takes from the Secretary the power which he has hitherto assumed to possess of contracting the circulation, through the surplus revenue, down to $356,000,000. This bill provides that within thirty days after $1,000,000 shall be issued to national banks, the Secretary shall retire an amount of United States notes equal to three-eighths of the bank notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum of $382,000,000, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum of United States notes shall be $300,000,000, and the notes so retired shall be canceled, and carried to the account of the sinking fund, provided in the act of 1862, and the interest thereon, computed at five per cent., shall be added annually to the sinking fund; but if the surplus revenue be not sufficient for this purpose, the Secretary is authorized to issue and sell a sufficient amount of the United States bonds to cover the notes so canceled. The bill, as it passed the Senate, provided for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. of United States notes, but, as a compromise it has been placed at thirty-seven and one-half per cent., which is just dividing the difference equally between the original report of the Finance Committee and the bill as it passed the Senate. This still permits a reasonable expansion of the currency. For every $37,500 of United States notes canceled, $100,000 of bank notes must be put into circulation, which will increase the whole volume of currency $62,500. When the legal-tenders have been reduced by this bill to $300,000,000, the bank note circulation will have been increased about $218,000,000, and the aggregate volume of currency will have been increased about $137,000,000. In the bill as it passed the Senate, it was provided that on the 1st of July, 1878, the holders of United States notes might convert them into a four and a half per cent. bond. The Finance Committee, in the bill reported by them, fixed the time for the beginning of the conversion on the 1st of January, 1877. As a compromise we have fixed, in this bill, on Jan. 1, 1878, three and a half years from now, and at that time it authorizes the holders of United States notes to convert them into either one of the three bonds authorized by the act of 1870, viz., four, four and a half, and five per cent. bonds. The theory of this bill is that a five per cent. bond will then be at par in coin, and that United States notes, being convertible into them, will also be at par; that meantime United States notes will gradually appreciate from their present discount to par, and that this appreciation will be gentle and slow, not exceeding three and a half per cent. per annum, so that specie payments may be brought about without oppression to the debtor class or derangement of the business of the country. The bill then provides that the United States notes received in exchange for bonds shall be reissued by the Secretary, either in exchange for coin at par, or with the consent of the holder in the redemption of bonds then redeemable at par, or in the purchase of bonds at not less than par, or to meet the current payments for the public service, and when used to meet current payments, an equal amount of gold in the Treasury shall be applied to redeem five-twenty bonds. It is made imperative that these notes shall be reissued for one and all of the four purposes mentioned, if not for the first three, then they are to be paid out for the current expenses of the Government, which will make a gold surplus in the Treasury, and an equal amount of gold, received from whatever source, must then be employed in the redemption of the five-twenty bonds. Should the legal-tender notes be at par with coin when the time of conversion arrives they will be equivalent to coin in the Treasury, and can be readily used in the liquidation of the public debt, but if not then they must be paid out for current expenses, and the gold in the Treasury instead of being used for current expenses must be employed to redeem the five-twenties. Should the theory of the bill not be realized Congress will be in session when the time arrives for the conversion of the notes into bonds, and can by legislation relieve the country or the banks from any contraction, derangement, or evil resulting from this enactment. This bill has been prepared in a spirit of compromise, having in view such an expansion of the currency as may be necessary to meet the demands of the country and at the same time bring the currency by a gradual process up to par value.

Mr. SHERMAN said he thought the bill a fair compromise. Both Houses of Congress desired a gradual approach to a specie standard, and this bill would secure that end.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he desired to ask the Senator from Ohio and the committees, what knowledge they had of the condition of affairs which would exist in 1878 which would justify this step to specie payment—a step which they did not dare to take now. The Senate was asked to do a thing three years hence which it did not dare to do now, and who knew what the condition of affairs would be then?

Mr. SHERMAN believed the United States of America had the power and ability to redeem its notes in two years from this time, and the fears of those gentlemen who were unwilling to take an affirmative policy would disappear. He would have been glad to have the time fixed for 1877, but yielded his views on that point in order to secure the passage of the bill. This bill substantially secured results which had been desired, and he hoped Senators would not turn their backs upon it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he could not vote for the report, as he did not believe the bill proposed to be perfected by it would satisfy anybody in its practical operations. He argued that the bill was on the side of expansion, and said it provided for the conversion of legal tenders into bonds after Jan. 1, 1878. That clause appreciates the legal tenders to some extent, but at the same time it would depreciate the bonds of the United States.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he could not vote for the report. He had no doubt of the sincere and honest effort of the committee to present a measure which would be satisfactory. He believed there was a common desire to return to specie payment, and instead of this measure bringing the country to such payments, it provided that such a thing should not be until 1878, and even then the bill-holder would get a bond and not the gold. These promises would be then reissued and the country be in exactly the same position as now. He advocated the policy of accumulating gold, and said that would bring the country to specie payment without contraction. The banks in 1859 had resumed specie payment with not more than thirty-three per cent., and the nation now could resume with a much less sum.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, said it seemed to him that this bill bristles all over with inflation. He did not share with the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) his confidence that legislation would not be changed before January, 1878, in such a manner as to entirely ignore every feature of this bill. He (Mr. Jones) did know that inflation under the bill would be immediate. There had been a great talk about the resumption of specie payment, but it was utterly impossible to resume specie payment, and have it permanent, with this great volume of greenbacks in circulation.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, favored the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of the report, and said he was surprised to hear men opposing it here to-day who, a short time ago, advocated the very features it contained.

Mr. THURMAN said if the passage of the bill would stop discussion on the currency question and make people stop talking about what kind of money they were going to have and go to work to earn it, it would do good; but he did not think it would have that effect.

Mr. STEWART said the bill was for an unlimited expansion. He ridiculed the bill, and said he never saw anything like it.

Mr. BOUTWELL said if this bill was not calculated to increase the volume of currency in the country, it was not calculated to meet the demands of those who made it. The difficulty to-day was that the country has a paper money which was not of equal value with coin. Any policy of expansion was detrimental to every interest of the country, especially to the laboring classes. The clamor for expansion was a misdirected public sentiment, as all history and our own experience taught. It was the duty of Senators to stand in their places, and if possible set right this misdirected sentiment. The passage of the bill would be a departure from the opportunity to resume specie payment, and would result in the ruin of every interest, the bankruptcy of commerce and commercial men. The eighth section of the bill transferred the financial powers of this country from Congress to the speculators of Wall street and throughout Europe, and when the 1st of January, 1878, should approach there would be a demand for the repeal of this section, because the country would see it could not stand the combined speculators of the world.

Mr. MORTON said the argument of the gentleman (Mr. Boutwell) was to the effect that a return to specie payment at any time would be ruinous to the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL denied that such was his argument, and contended that the country would gradually approach specie payment.

Pending discussion the Senate, at 6 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, after which the doors were opened and an adjournment took place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

The Senate substitute for the House bill to authorize medals commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence was concurred in.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, in the chair, on the sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It appropriates $23,627,713.

The first paragraph in the bill was an appropriation of $1,645,507 for public printing and paper, including the cost of printing the debates, with a provision that the wages of Government printers and binders shall not be above the average price of similar work in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

After a discussion extending over an hour and a half the provision in regard to the wages of printers and binders was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, after a brief discussion, the item to pay the widow of the late Mr. Mellish his salary till the date of his successor's election was amended by allowing the salary till the end of this Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse Gen. O. O. Howard in his expenses for defending his official conduct as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, and spoke in advocacy of it.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, raised a point of order, and suggested that there had been no such proposition made to pay the expenses of President Johnson in defending his official conduct.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that President Johnson's acquittal had not been unanimous, as Gen. Howard's had been.

The question was passed over informally in order to allow Mr. Garfield to find a law under which the item would be in order.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service rules.

A long debate followed, at the close of which the committee rose and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to cover into the Treasury any money now unexpended, which had been appropriated for civil service reform, so called.

Pending action on the motion the House, at 5:25 o'clock, adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

The case of Patrolman Charles J. Sheehy, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, who was charged with having, in company with Patrolman George Reilly, of the same precinct, robbed a rag-picker of $5, on the morning of the 23d ult., was tried before President Gardner, of the Board of Police, yesterday, and resulted in the dismissal of the policeman. Reilly, who was with Sheehy on the morning in question, disappeared immediately on learning that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and has not since been seen. He was dismissed on Tuesday last by the Police Commissioners on a charge of being absent without leave since the 26th ult. On the trial yesterday Sheehy was defended by Mr. D. C. Briggs, District Attorney of Westchester County. The complainant in the case is Nicholas Neubeck, a German rag-picker, who resides in a shanty in Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. He testified that at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d ult. he was passing the corner of Fifty-second street and Fourth avenue, picking up rags, when he was accosted by Patrolmen Reilly and Sheehy, who asked him if he had any money. He replied "No; I have no money." Sheehy remarked "Yes you have." The officers thereupon seized him, one taking hold of each arm. Sheehy thrust his hand into complainant's pocket and drew forth a pocket-book containing a five dollar bill, a ten cent stamp, two five cent pieces and a key. Sheehy opened the pocket-book, and examined it, and it was taken from his hand by Reilly, who also examined it, after which he threw the pocket-book into complainant's basket. The officers then released him and told him to go about his business. He then examined the pocket-book and found that the $5 bill had been abstracted. He followed Sheehy to Fifty-third street and Fourth avenue and demanded the return of his money, but the officer drove him away by clubbing him. He then went home, and subsequently went to the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station and made his complaint to Capt. Gunner. He at once identified Officer Reilly, and in the afternoon of the same day recognized Sheehy as the men who had robbed him. The complainant was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Briggs, but the counsel failed to elicit any facts at variance with his original statement. He positively identified Sheehy as one of the officers who robbed him. Henry Hess, who keeps a lager-beer saloon in Fifty-third street, near Lexington avenue, testified that while engaged in opening his saloon on the morning in question, he was accosted by Nubeck, who complained to him that two Policemen had robbed him of a $5 bill. Officer Reilly and Sheehy came up while he was talking with Neubeck, and asked him what the latter was saying. Hess told the officers, and Sheehy then drove Neubeck away, swinging his club as though in the act of striking him, but he could not be positive whether the policeman struck the rag-picker or not. Subsequently he was sent to come to the station-house to identify Sheehy. He did not identify him when he saw him first, but as the officer turned sideways to him, as he was walking out of the station-house, he recognized him. Capt. Gunner testified that Neubeck positively identified Reilly as soon as he saw him, but did not identify Sheehy until he had seen him twice. By order of President Gardner the officers were suspended at once. Justice Sherwood placed in his hands a warrant for the arrest of Reilly and Sheehy on a charge of robbery. Reilly fled and has not been arrested. Sheehy is now under $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. After Sergts. Hamilton and Roberts had been examined relative to the identification of Sheehy by the complainant, the defendant took the witness-stand and most positively and emphatically denied all connection with the matter and all knowledge of the transaction. At the conclusion of the testimony President Gardner remarked: "Officer Sheehy, I will dismiss you from the Department. I am convinced from the testimony that you are guilty of the charge, and will refer the further disposition of the case to the proper tribunal."

Patrolman Robert Roberts, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was arraigned charged by Mrs. Mary Moore, of No. 750 Sixth street, with having used most foul and obscene language toward her daughter, a girl fourteen years of age. The officer and the complainant, it appears, are neighbors, and a long and bitter feud had existed between the two families. Mrs. Moore and her daughter both testified to the use by the policeman of the foul language complained of, and which is unfit for publication, and the policeman denied it and endeavored to impugn the character of the complainant and her family, but signally failed. The case was referred to the board for decision, and it is more than probable that the officer will be dismissed the department.

There were a number of other cases examined, the trial session extending from 1 to 6 P. M., but, with the exception of the two cases mentioned above, they were not of public importance.

THE BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The trial of Alderman James Dunne and J. J. Campbell, indicted for fraudulently writing names on the poll-lists and stuffing the ballot-boxes with fraudulent ballots to correspond, while acting as poll-clerks in the First Election District of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, during the election held in the Fall of 1871, was continued yesterday, before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court. The jury having been impaneled on Wednesday, Mr. A. D. Gilbert, when Judge Reynolds took his seat on the bench, proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He related the acts of fraud charged against the accused as they have appeared in print several times already. The defendants are charged with writing 500 fraudulent names on the poll-lists before the polls opened, and filling the ballot-boxes during the day with a corresponding number of fraudulent ballots. The number of votes counted at night as having been cast was between thirteen and fourteen hundred, while there were in the election district but 700 registered voters. A number of witnesses were called to show that the poll-lists reached the polling-place blank as they had left the office of the Deputy City Clerk. John Rentz testified that he was one of the first to cast his vote after the polls opened. His name appears on the poll-list as No. 502. Several witnesses who were present, and voted just after the polls were opened, appeared on the poll list as voting between Nos. 503 and 527. Gen. Tracy then objected to the trial proceeding on the ground that the indictment failed to state that the alleged crime had been committed in Kings County. After some argument on the point, the objection was overruled. The court then adjourned until this morning.

MR. JAMES LICK'S GIFTS.

EXTRAORDINARY BENEFICENCE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MILLIONAIRE.

HE BESTOWS $2,000,000 FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES—FULL DETAILS OF HIS VARIOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

Our San Francisco exchanges, received by yesterday's mails, bring us full details of the rare beneficence exhibited by Mr. James Lick, of that city. The *Alta* says that it had been known for months past that Mr. Lick designed making large gifts to several public institutions, but the completeness of his great act surprised and delighted all. The comprehensiveness of his plan may be best learned from the following document, which, at the request of Mr. Lick, was placed on record in the County Recorder's office, in San Francisco, on the 3d inst.:

THE DEED.

This indenture, made the 2d day of June, 1874, between James Lick, party of the first part, and Thos. H. Selby, D. O. Mills, H. M. Newhall, William Alvord, George H. Howard, James Otis, and John O. Earl, of the second part, witnesseth: That said party of the first part, in consideration of $1 to him paid, and in further consideration of the covenant and agreement hereinafter contained, hath granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and doth hereby grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said parties of the second part, and their assigns forever, all and singular, the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances described, referred to, and mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, consisting of seven pages, numbered from 1 to 7 inclusive; and also all and singular all other property, real, personal, and mixed, now belonging to the party of the first part, or which he shall hereafter acquire, and in which he has now or shall hereafter acquire any interest, in trust for the uses and purposes hereinafter mentioned, to have and to hold the same, unto the said parties of the second part, in trust for the following purposes, viz.:

First—To sell, convey and dispose of the same, and convert the same into money as rapidly as judicious management will permit. A majority of said trustees to determine when, on what terms, and for what price, and on what credit the same shall be disposed of; and a majority of said trustees may execute, acknowledge and deliver all deeds, transfers, conveyances, assignments, and other instruments necessary and proper to convert said property into money.

Second—Out of the proceeds of the sale and disposition of the property hereby conveyed and transferred, and intended to be, to pay the sum of $700,000 for the purpose of constructing and putting upon the land heretofore deeded to the party of the first part hereto, on or about the 5th day of November, 1873, by Henry M. Yerrington, Duane L. Bliss, and James A. Rigley, said lands being situated on the borders of Lake Tahoe, county of Placer, State of California, of a powerful telescope, superior to and more powerful than any telescope ever yet made, with all the machinery appertaining thereto and appropriately connected therewith, or that is necessary and convenient to the most powerful telescope now in use, or suited to one more powerful than any yet constructed; provided, however, if the site above designated shall not, after investigation, be deemed by said trustees to be a proper and suitable one on which to erect and maintain such telescope, by reason of the great deflection of the plumb-line, or for any other serious reason, then said trustees shall, under the direction, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, designate and appoint some suitable person to select a site on which to erect such telescope, and shall pay such person a just compensation therefor. The person so designated and appointed must, in making said location, consider the matter of deflection, elevation, humidity, depth of atmosphere, and accessibility, and must locate the site aforesaid within the State of California. The parties of the second part hereto, and their successors, to be named by the parties of the second part and by their successors, shall retain forever the title to said site for said telescope; and if, by any provision of law, the said trustees, parties of the second part, and their successors, to be named as aforesaid, cannot hold the title to said site, and the appurtenances to be put thereon, then they shall convey the same to the State of California; and if, after the construction of said telescope, there shall remain of said $700,000 any surplus, said parties of the second part and their successors shall invest the same in United States, State of California, or City and County of San Francisco bonds, bearing interest, and devote the income thereof to the maintenance of said telescope, and the observatory connected therewith, and make the same useful in promoting science. Any vacancies occurring in the trustees aforesaid, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by a majority of the remaining trustees, selecting some well-known citizen or citizens, residents of the State of California, so that science may lose nothing by their incapacity, inattention or otherwise. Said parties of the second part to provide said sum of $700,000, and apply the same to the erection of said telescope and observatory, and the adornment and improvement of the grounds selected for a site, as rapidly as judicious construction will permit; said parties of the second part being prohibited from mortgaging such site, or the appurtances to be connected therewith, and from contracting any debt in connection therewith.

Third—To pay to the Protestant Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, to be paid to Trustees thereof, the sum of $25,000 in gold coin.

Fourth—To pay the City of San José, California, to be paid to the legally constituted authorities and officers thereof, for the purpose of building and supporting an Orphan Asylum in or near the vicinity of said city, (but not more than five miles from the Court-house in said city,) free to all orphans without regard to creed or religion of parents, $25,000 in like coin.

Fifth—To pay to the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, of San Francisco, to be paid to the Trustees thereof, the sum of $25,000 in like coin.

Sixth—To pay to the Mechanics' Library Association of San Francisco, the sum of $10,000 in like coin, to be applied to the purchase of scientific and mechanical works for said institution.

Seventh—To pay to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of San Francisco, to be paid to the Trustees thereof, the sum of $10,000 in like coin, accompanied with a hope on the part of the party of the first part that the trustees of said society may organize such a system as will result in establishing a similar society in every important city and town of California, to the end that the rising generation may not witness or be impressed with the everyday occurrence of cruelty and brutality as has often taken place in this State. And in satisfaction and payment or part payment of the sums above mentioned, said parties of the second part, or a majority of them, are authorized and empowered to convey in fee to the persons or societies or corporations above enumerated, any portion of the real estate hereby conveyed, at a valuation to be fixed by the parties of the second part, and the person or society or corporation entitled hereunder to receive any sum above mentioned.

Eighth—In further trust out of the proceeds of said property hereby conveyed and made over, said parties of the second part shall expend $5,000 in the erection of a marble monument to the memory of the mother of the party of the first part, viz.: Sarah Lick, who died and was buried at Fredericksburg, Lebanon County, Penn., in 1812, at the age of forty years; and the further sum of $5,000 in the erection of a marble monument to the memory of the father of the party of the first part, who died at the same place in 1831, at the age of sixty-six years.

Ninth—And the further sum of $5,000 in the erection of a marble monument to the memory of the grandfather of the party of the first part, viz.: Wm. Lick, whose name was written in the German language "Lük," and who died near Norristown, Penn., at the age of one hundred and four years, to commemorate the services rendered by him in the American struggle for independence, and the hardships he suffered at Valley Forge and other places during that struggle; all of said monuments to be erected at Fredericksburg aforesaid.

Tenth—And in further trust, to expend out of the proceeds of said property the further sum of $5,000 in the erection of a marble monument to the memory of the sister of the party of the first part, named Catherine, to be placed at her burial place in Pennsylvania.

Eleventh—And in further trust, out of the proceeds of said property, to expend $100,000 to found an institution to be called "The Old Lady's Home," to be located in San Francisco, as a retreat for women who are unable to support themselves, and who have no resources of their own; the right of admission thereto to be prescribed by A. B. Forbes, J. B. Roberts, Ira P. Rankin, Robert McElroy, and Henry M. Newhall, and the survivors of them, who shall receive the title to the lands on which the same shall be erected, and who shall hold the same until the same can be conveyed to a corporation authorized to maintain such an institution. Said sum of $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the said Forbes, Roberts, Rankin, McElroy, and Newhall, and the survivors of them, and the site of the institution to be selected and acquired by them as speedily as possible.

Twelfth—And, in further trust, to expend the sum of $150,000, under the direction of H. M. Newhall, Ira P. Rankin, Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, John O. Earl, and W. C. Ralston, and the survivors of them, in the erection and maintaining in San Francisco of free baths, the site or sites therefor to be acquired and held by the persons last named and the survivors of them, in trust to forever maintain such baths for the free use of the public, under proper and reasonable regulations; said baths to be erected as soon as practicable to raise the money, after the money has been provided to erect said telescope.

Thirteenth—And, in further trust, out of the proceeds of said property, to expend $150,000 in the erection of a bronze monument to be placed in Golden Gate Park, under the directions of a majority of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Fourteenth—And in further trust, to erect, under the supervision of W. C. Ralston, John O. Earl, Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, H. M. Newhall, and Ira P. Rankin, and the survivors of them, in the State Capitol, and in the State Capitol grounds of California, at such place as shall be selected by the Governor, Attorney General, and Chief Justice of the highest court in the State, a group of bronze statuary well worth $250,000, which shall represent, by appropriate figures and designs, the history of California, from the earliest settlement of the Missions to the acquisition of the same by the United States. And the style of architecture illustrating the same from the acquisition of California by the United States to the time when agriculture became the leading interest of the State of California; also, illustrative of the progress in mining, manufacturing, and mercantile pursuits, the gradual development of agriculture, and also its history from the last-named period to Jan. 1, 1874, illustrating the progress of the State of California in education, mechanical arts, and mining, and the general growth and prosperity of said State up to Jan. 1, 1874. The parties of the second part to advertise for the period of one year a reward of $10,000 for the best design of said group, and of $5,000 for the second best design of said group, to be paid out of said sum of $250,000. Said group to be erected under the supervision of the parties of the second part hereto.

Fifteenth—And in further trust, to found and endow, at a cost of $300,000, an institution to be called the "California School of Mechanical Arts," the object and purpose of which shall be to educate males and females in the practical arts of life, such as workers in wood, iron, stone, or any of the metals, and in whatever industry intelligent mechanical skill now is or can hereafter be applied. Such institution to be open to all youths born in California. The institution to be founded and endowed under the direction of said Stillman, Horace Davis, A. S. Hallidie, Joseph Eldridge, John O. Earl, Wm. C. Ralston, and Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, and the survivors of them, who are required to acquire the site therefor, and to form a corporation, the only coporators being themselves, to run, control, and manage the said institution; the members of said corporation never to exceed seven, and vacancies in the membership to be filled from time to time by the survivors.

Sixteenth—And in further trust, after discharging the trusts hereinbefore mentioned, in the order hereinbefore set forth, to make over and transfer the residue of the proceeds of the property hereby transferred and conveyed, and intended to be, in equal proportions, to the California Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers, to be expended under the direction and with the concurrence of a majority of the parties of the second part, or the survivors of them, in the erection of the buildings mentioned in the deeds of the party of the first part to said societies respectively, dated Oct. 3, 1873; and in the purchase, after the erection of such buildings, of a suitable library, natural specimens, chemical and philosophical apparatus, and rare and curious things useful in the advancement of science.

Seventeenth—Directs the payment of legacies, amounting in all to the sum of $26,000, to various relatives mentioned; and James Lick reserves for himself during the term of his natural life, the use and exclusive management of his homestead property, furniture, books, &c., and the rent and profits thereof. The parties of the second part are directed to discharge, before making any payments, all incumbrances on the whole property.

Eighteenth—The parties of the second part are directed to convey to said last-mentioned societies all the personal property at the homestead and in the business office of James Lick. The parties of the second part are directed to pay to James Lick, from day to day or week to week, such sums as he may require, not to exceed $25,000 a year.

Signed by the parties of the first and second parts, and witnessed by James V. Harrison and Samuel Hermann. Acknowledged before Samuel Hermann, Notary Public, on June 2, 1874.

MR. LICK'S CAREER.

Some interesting particulars of Mr. Lick's life are furnished by the Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner*. It says: "Mr. Lick was formerly a citizen of our neighboring county of Lebanon, near where it adjoins Lancaster County. He is the son of a plain Lebanon farmer; was born in a one-story house, common in the country in those days, seven miles from the town of Lebanon, and bred a farmer's boy. During the gold excitement in 1839, Mr. Lick, like many others, wended his way to the Pacific slope in search of a fortune. Unlike many of his fellows, he succeeded beyond his expectations. A few years ago Mr. Lick had the old house in which he was born shipped by rail to his Pacific home, and there set up on his farm, and furnished as of old, a wonder to curiosity-seekers. Mr. Lick's fortune was made in lucky gold and real estate ventures. Within a decade he established the 'Lick House,' one of the grandest hotels in the world. Mr. Lick's liberality has always been manifested in the cause of humanity, and his latest acts of generosity show the same benevolent bent of his mind. The different local, benevolent and charitable societies of San Francisco have felt the influence of his liberal hand. He has no blood relatives, except a brother living in Lebanon."

To this may be added the following, from the *Annals of the First Steam-ship Pioneers*, recently issued in San Francisco:

"James Lick has been among the most noteworthy of all our earlier pioneers. Naturally modest and reticent to the last degree, nearly all the acts of his eventful life have remained unnoticed until recently. We first find him in the interior of Pennsylvania, a young married man, quietly pursuing a course of operations, evincing great enterprise in their planning, untiring energy in their executions, and promising great advantages in their results. We next find him in the pampas of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, with his thousands of horses and cattle, in the capacity of a great proprietor, from whom the Governments of those countries derived their supplies for the cavalry and their commissariat. Again, we find him on the other side of the continent, operating in the commercial metropoli of Chili and Peru; everywhere, and at all times, so quiet and so unobtrusive, that none save those with whom he had transactions in business, and those who observed the external improvements wrought by his enterprises, would be aware of his existence. In Valparaiso he was not only doing new things, but doing them in his own way. And strange as it may seem in such a quiet man, he was always reaching into enterprises in advance of others, 'taking time by the forelock.' When the news of the gold discovery in California reached Valparaiso, he was in business that would have taken an ordinary man a series of months at least, to so close up that he could leave it with any sort of consistency; yet he put doubloons enough in his trunk to make $20,000, besides the expenses of the trip, entrusted his business to a confidential friend, and stepped on board the first vessel leaving his place for San Francisco. Arriving here he found exactly what his sagacious mind had predicted from the moment that the golden news reached him, viz.: a splendid opportunity to invest in real estate. He scanned the situation, foresaw the growth of the town, selected his 'corner lots' with great good judgment, and invested his money. The property he then purchased with $20,000 is perhaps to-day worth many millions. In the first few years he built sparingly and with great care; afterward, liberally and magnificently. In 1853, J. B. Weller, United States Senator from California, said, in his place, 'I would not give six bits for all the agricultural lands in California.' At this very time Mr. Lick was preparing the foundations for a flouring mill in Santa Clara County, which, with its massive foundations, fine burr-stones, and interior finishings of solid mahogany, had, before it was completed, cost him half a million of dollars. This done, he took fifty acres of adjoining land, reduced its surface to a spirit level, and set, by the square and compass, with his own hands, the whole with the choicest varieties of pear trees. These operations, and numerous others, proved very remunerative. He subsequently erected the magnificent hotel in this city which bears his name. Recently his acts have placed him in the front rank of philanthropists of this or any country."

Mr. Lick has been for many months in poor health, but has devoted all his attention to the arrangement of plans for the disposal of his wealth.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PARTY WALL CASE.

The recent necessity for the interference of the Police between two prominent property owners on Fifth avenue has been already mentioned in THE TIMES. Yesterday the matter came before Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in a civil form. The facts which have given rise to the conflict of rights between the parties are briefly as follows: In 1869 James W. Nash was the owner of a lot of land on Fifth avenue, thirty feet from Fiftieth street, and being about to build thereon, agreed with Miss Livermore, an adjoining owner, to build a party wall at his exclusive expense on condition that she allowed fourteen inches of its width to rest on her property, while two inches of it rested on his. Upon this understanding the wall was built, with the extension in front covering one-half the width of the party wall. Subsequently Miss Livermore sold to the present owner, Mr. Kemp, who insists that his neighbor, Mr. Nash, can use no more of Miss Livermore's lot in front of his house than the two inches used by him in the construction of the party wall, and that as his stoop was now constructed it intruded six inches on his (Mr. Kemp's) property. In pursuance of his ideas of his rights on this point, Mr. Kemp demanded that his neighbor's stoop should be removed off his property to the extent of six inches. This being refused, Mr. Kemp procured workmen, who, with chisel and mallet, proceeded to cut down six inches in width from the stoop of Mr. Nash. The latter then procured a temporary injunction restraining Mr. Kemp from causing the removal of that portion of the stoop which he claimed to rest on his property. Yesterday the matter was before the court on a motion to continue this injunction, and was argued at length, Ex-Judge Cardozo and A. H. Hummel appearing for Mr. Nash, and Joseph H. Choate for Mr. Kemp.

Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Historical Society of Westchester County was held at White Plains yesterday, for the purpose of completing the organization of the society by the election of officers, also the adoption of a code of by-laws submitted by a committee consisting of J. B. Cunningham, Rev. C. W. Bolton, and Wm. B. Tibbits. The following officers were elected for the first year: Edward F. Delancey, of Mamaroneck, President; Rev. Robert Bolton, of Lewisboro'; Hon. John Jay, of Bedford; Wm. Coventry H. Waddell, of Greenburg; Rev. Mr. Linsley, of New-Rochelle, and I. T. Williams, of New-Castle, Vice Presidents; Ed. J. Carpenter, of White Plains, Treasurer; John Wood, Domestic Corresponding Secretary; W. C. H. Waddell, Foreign Corresponding Secretary; Isaac Wright, Recording Secretary; W. B. Tibbits, Librarian. Twenty-four councilors were also chosen.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH GUILD.

A reception was given on Wednesday evening by the Warden of the new Guild, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Ewer, to the residents of Murray Hill and the adjoining neighborhood, in St. Ignatius School-room, West Fortieth street. About 500 persons were present. Congratulations were tendered to Rev. Dr. Ewer on the prosperous growth of his congregation. During the evening selections of music were given by accomplished amateurs. The Guild has established a system of visitation from house to house, and a free library and dispensary for the poor. It is proposed to place it in direct communication with the leading Church association in Great Britain. Next October, a working man's club will be formed as a branch of the guild.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF ARMORIES—THEIR REMOVAL BY THE MAYOR CLAIMED TO BE ILLEGAL—THE PERMIT BUREAU AGAIN.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a large amount of business yesterday. In the absence of President Vance, Alderman Flanagan was called to the chair.

A petition was received from a large number of storekeepers and others on the line of Grand street, requesting the board to take such action as would enable Thomas P. Gager, to obtain a permit to draw water from the public hydrants for the purpose of sprinkling the streets in accordance with his contract. The matter had previously been referred to the Committee on Streets, but they failed to hold a meeting.

Alderman Monheimer moved that the committee be discharged and the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Works. The motion was carried.

A communication from the Police Commissioners requesting the board to take steps to have a cattle pound established in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was ordered to be printed.

The Clerk then read the following communication from the Commissioners of Armories, who were recently deposed by the Mayor:

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

In response to the resolution of your honorable body, passed May 18, making inquiry concerning the action of the undersigned, heretofore appointed Commissioners of Armories, beg leave to report as follows:

That they were duly appointed as such Commissioners on the 20th day of June, 1873, and have respectively taken and filed the oath of office.

The law under which their appointment was made requires, in the purchase of sites for armories, the approval of the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors in the plans and specifications for buildings, the approval of the Board of Supervisors and Major General commanding the First Division, and that all claims for materials furnished shall be paid by the Controller.

Notwithstanding the limitations placed on the Commissioners, they are required, before entering on the duties of their offices, to give a bond to the people of the State of New-York, in the penal sum of $50,000, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Controller of the City and County of New-York, and filed in his office, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

These bonds were executed in proper form, and with surety in each case, and presented to the Controller for his approval about the 1st day of July, 1873.

The bonds of Messrs. Shook and Bixby were approved by the Controller shortly after the filing of the same, but the bond of Mr. Cowan, believed and known to be proper in form and ample in security, was held under consideration by that official for a period of nearly ten months.

After this lengthened deliberation, these bonds having been approved, the undersigned have organized as a commission by the election of F. M. Bixby as President and James Daly as Secretary, and are now ready to proceed to the discharge of their duties under the law.

The investigations made by us induce the belief that substantial and suitable armories and drill-rooms can be constructed, accommodating every organization in the First Division, at an expense not exceeding in the aggregate the cost in rentals and repairs to be paid for armories within the next four years, at an estimate based on the expenditures for such purposes in 1873, and that these structures can be completed so as to meet the requirements of the several regiments as their present armory leases expire, five of which terminate in 1874, and twenty within the next three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS M. BIXBY,
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
CHARLES COWAN,
Commissioners.

June 11, 1874.

Alderman Ottendorfer said he did not believe the board had any right to receive a communication from the Commissioners, inasmuch as they had been removed by the Mayor.

Alderman Kehr replied that the Mayor had no legal authority for his action.

Alderman Ottendorfer—Has the Governor rendered any decision in the matter?

Alderman Kehr—The law itself decides it. It is too plain to be misunderstood.

Alderman Ottendorfer—But the Governor has not made a decision.

Alderman Monheimer—He has; he disapproves of what the Mayor has done.

Alderman Ottendorfer—The Governor has rendered no official decision.

Alderman Monheimer—I desire to say that Gov. Dix has decided this matter. He told Mr. Daly, the Secretary of the Armory Commissioners, to pay no attention to the Mayor's communication removing them, and he added that he signed the bill and had no reason to disapprove of it since.

Alderman Reilly—It would, in my opinion, be better for the Mayor to pay attention to other departments, against which grave charges have been preferred, than to remove Commissioners against whom no charges have been preferred, before they had entered upon the discharge of their duties. The Mayor recently made an attempt to investigate the affairs of one of his departments, and he fell asleep while the investigation was in progress. [Laughter.]

The communication was ordered on file.

Alderman Monheimer moved that when the board adjourn, it adjourn until the 10th of July, and the motion was carried.

Alderman Van Schaick submitted a petition of a number of store-keepers on West and Cortlandt streets, complaining that the cars of the Dry Dock Railroad Company are allowed to stand and obstruct the thoroughfare in front of the Northern Hotel. The petition was laid over.

The ordinance passed by the Assistant Aldermen providing that a fee of $1 shall be paid for permits to place show cases, signs, &c., on and over the sidewalks was called up, and resulted in a brief debate.

Alderman Kehr believed that the Common Council had no right to grant permits to obstruct the streets. He felt assured that the ordinance, if passed, would not prove satisfactory to the people.

Alderman Billings said he was opposed to the present permit system, because of the abuses that have grown out of it. He thought the use of permits was improper. If, however, an ordinance was to be passed, it would be well to so frame it as to protect the merchants from the wrongs to which they have been subjected. He would move an amendment that no prosecutions or suits be brought for receiving or delivering goods on the sidewalks, and that proper time be allowed for that purpose.

After some further discussion the ordinance was laid over.

A resolution of the Assistant Aldermen directing the heads of departments not to use the terms "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty" in their official communications, or as authority for the performance of their duties, was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Another resolution of the Assistant Aldermen providing that the Joint Special Committee on Retrenchment make a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Department of Charities, elicited a debate which indicated that many members of the board have no confidence in the Mayor.

Alderman Kehr moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Reform. [Laughter.] Several members then asked what the Joint Committee on Retrenchment had done in relation to the departments they had investigated. No one seemed to be able to answer the question.

Alderman Ottendorfer was opposed to the resolution, because, he believed, the Mayor would take no action on the matter, but would follow the course he had adopted in reference to the Police Commissioners. The resolution was then put and lost, after which the board adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A special meeting of the Board of Apportionment is to be held to-morrow to consider the revised estimates of the different departments.... Wm. H. McDonald has been appointed City Surveyor.... Mayor Havemeyer has vetoed a number of resolutions providing for paving various streets, because the requisite petitions have not been presented by the property-owners.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. An application from the Stonington Steam-boat Line for a landing-berth for the steamer Rhode Island was referred to the Executive Committee, as was also one from the Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown Line, requesting permission to erect a small office on Pier No. 37, East River, to which place the company have removed their boats from Pier No. 39. The report of the Engineer in Chief for the week ending June 6 stated that at the Battery the floating steam-derrick of the department was placed in position to assist in the work on the bulk-head wall, which is progressing satisfactorily. At the Christopher street section 193 piles were driven, and the dredging amounted to 87.25 cubic yards; 89.97 cubic yards of concrete backing were put down on the bulk-head wall. A new pier at the foot of Jane street has just been completed. Other reports of minor importance were also received and placed on file, after which the board went into executive session.

OPENING OF BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Board of the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday morning at the board room, No. 205 Montague street. The attendance of members was pretty full, and Mr. M. M. Chauncey presided. W. D. Hale was elected Secretary of the Exchange. After the transaction of some routine business the constitution and by-laws were formally adopted, and the office declared open for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. The hours of exchange are from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Exchange is a room 75 feet deep by 25 feet in width. On the right of the entrance is the Secretary's office, and between that and the board room, which is located in the rear, is the Exchange proper. The board room is filled with a desk for the presiding officer, and a long table for the members of the board. The walls are neatly frescoed, and floor carpeted. Some real estate transactions took place on the floor of the Exchange.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Peter Hoffman, for some time in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, and residing in Guard-house No. 11, mid-way between the village of Hempstead, Long Island, and Garden City, was discharged, on Wednesday morning, from the company's employ. After receiving his pay he became intoxicated, and was seen about the engine-house at 8 o'clock P. M., and started to go to his home, walking on the track. When near his home he sat down upon the track to rest, and falling asleep the engine of the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point struck him, and passing over both his legs and right arm, severed the members from the body as clean as if they had been cut with an ax. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts, exonerating the company from all blame. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

A YEAR'S GIVING.

Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary of the City Mission, has for a series of years compiled a table of receipts of various benevolent societies and institutions. This summary for the year 1873-4, to date, shows that the leading national societies have received contributions as follows:

I.—NATIONAL SOCIETIES.

1.	American Bible Society—		
	Sales	$333,238 37	
	Donations, &c.	331,197 69—	$664,436 06
2.	American Tract Society—		
	Sales	$391,013 49	
	Donations, &c.	161,377 81—	552,391 30
3.	American Sunday-school Union—		
	Sales	$218,849 66	
	Donations, &c.	103,405 05—	322,254 71
4.	American Home Missionary Society		290,120 34
5.	American and Foreign Christian Union		25,952 89
6.	American Colonization Society		35,322 02
7.	American Baptist Missionary Union		261,530 91
8.	American Baptist Home Mission Society		257,257 37
9.	American Baptist Bible and Publication Society		430,854 93
10.	American and Foreign Bible Society		7,345 06
11.	American Bible Union		63,707 51
12.	American Female Guardian Society		76,281 60
13.	American Seamen's Friend Society		69,931 19
14.	American Congregational Union		67,044 19
15.	American Baptist Missionary Union for special objects		49,591 54
16.	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions		622,985 98
17.	Presbyterian Board of Home Missions		297,150 65
18.	Presbyterian Board of Church Erection		120,627 04
19.	Presbyterian Board of Education		104,119 74
20.	Presbyterian Board of Sustentation		63,944 43
21.	Presbyterian Board of Ministerial Relief		79,374 45
22.	Presbyterian Board of Freedmen		44,369 55
23.	Presbyterian Board of Publication—		
	Sales	$192,849 38	
	Donations, &c.	47,798 53—	240,647 91
24.	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Presbyterian Church		80,000 00
25.	American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions		431,331 42
26.	Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church		680,836 64
27.	American Missionary Association		345,277 03
28.	National Temperance Society		57,293 35
29.	American Church Missionary Society		65,508 11
30.	Evangelical Knowledge Society		43,088 02
31.	Evangelical Education Society		31,111 52
32.	Woman's Union Missionary Society		45,178 68
33.	Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions		114,110 00
34.	Protestant Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions		173,254 69
35.	Protestant Episcopal Board of Freedmen		15,650 47
36.	United States Military Post Library Association		20,337 64
37.	American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		35,735 85
38.	American Christian Society for Jews		2,861 69
39.	Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church		55,352 95
40.	Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church		61,324 56
41.	Board of Education of the Reformed Church		45,327 77
42.	Board of Publication of the Reformed Church		29,284 75
	Grand Total		$7,071,794 59
	Or, omitting proceeds of sales of Bible and Publication Societies, say, in round numbers		$6,000,000 00

II.—LOCAL SOCIETIES.

The leading local societies report contributions as follows:

1.	Home for Incurables	$39,850 38
2.	Young Men's Christian Association	39,379 19
3.	New-York Port Society	20,378 50
4.	New-York Colonization Society	13,544 00
5.	New-York City Mission	47,254 81
6.	Ladies' Board of Missions	14,159 89
7.	Ladies' Christian Union	19,443 67
8.	Ladies' Union Relief Association	10,931 32
9.	Women's Education and Industrial Society	6,263 50
10.	Bethany Institute	5,191 80
11.	House of Industry, at Five Points	43,584 01
12.	New-York Female Bible Society	13,676 00
13.	Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society—Seamen	11,188 38
14.	Hebrew Orphan and Benevolent Society	70,688 26
15.	Howard Mission	24,025 76
16.	Ladies' Home Missionary Society, at Five Points	20,106 36
17.	Colored Orphan Asylum	46,983 64
18.	Association for Poor	54,872 99
19.	Female City Mission	3,252 00
20.	Widows' Society	13,286 87
21.	Ladies' Union Aid Society	30,748 70
22.	New-York Juvenile Asylum	95,976 83
23.	Children's Aid Society	172,325 70
24.	Catholic Protectory	261,172 49
25.	New-York Orphan Asylum	51,896 52
26.	Half-orphan Asylum	8,500 00
27.	Child's Nursery and Hospital	86,097 94
28.	Midnight Mission	16,623 14
29.	Woman's Prison Association	6,953 34
30.	Magdalene Benevolent Society	14,485 88
31.	Home for Girls	10,758 62
32.	Society for Widows with Children	13,286 87
33.	Children's Fold	4,103 90
34.	Presbyterian Home	15,154 46
35.	Women's Hospital	27,066 33
36.	City Church Extension M. E. Church	88,151 77
37.	Wilson Mission	10,907 82
38.	Society for Ruptured and Crippled	63,129 01
39.	New-York Dispensary	22,153 99
40.	Samaritan Home	10,773 07
41.	Presbyterian Hospital	198,399 92
	Add estimate for other local societies not enumerated	723,322 37
	Grand total	$2,500,000 00

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

The great sale of thoroughbred horses from the studs of August Belmont and Hunter & Travers, for some time advertised, took place yesterday, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, at the magnificent nursery farm of Mr. Belmont, about three miles from the village of Babylon, Long Island. The attendance was only moderate, the announcement made in the advertisement, that if the weather should become bad the sale would be postponed, doubtless having the effect of preventing many from attending. The weather was threatening in the morning, and an hour before the time of the sale the rain fell quite heavily, and continued at intervals during the afternoon. It was thought best to proceed with the sale, however, as a postponement would have disappointed the considerable number of prominent turfmen present, among whom were noticed Gen. Robinson, Hunt Reynolds, H. P. Beard, M. H. Sanford, A. Welsh, D. D. Withers, J. W. Bethune, Capt. S. Moore, Dr. Weldon, L. A. Hitchcock, W. M. Conner, Col. S. D. Bruce, R. S. Ely, W. R. Travers, T. Winton, D. Swigert, J. H. Smith, Thomas Doswell, Mart. Jordan, C. Ball, and others.

Dr. Underhill, the well-known pool-seller, was the auctioneer, but not even his persuasive eloquence could induce much spirit or competition among the bidders, notwithstanding the superior character of the stock offered, and the prices realized ranged very low. The greatest rivalry in the bidding was in the case of the filly Gondola, which was run up from $150 to $775. The observer could not fail to be impressed with the idea that such a sale afforded a much better opportunity for procuring a good horse at a reasonable price than could be found at any of the ordinary sale-stables. The horses offered and the prices realized, with the name of the buyers, are indicated in the following list:

1. A bay filly, foaled March 11, by Kentucky, out of Maroon, $300; bought by M. H. Sanford.
2. Bay filly, foaled Jan. 25, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla; withdrawn, the upset price being $1,000.
3. Bay filly, foaled Feb. 21, by Kentucky, out of Attraction, $410; M. H. Sanford.
4. Bay filly, foaled Feb. 27, by Kentucky, out of imp. Nonpareil, $510; D. D. Withers.
5. Brown filly, foaled April 18, by Kentucky, out of imp. Adosinda, $300; M. H. Sanford.
6. Brown horse Oakland, four years old, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Baba; sold at private sale.
7. Bay filly, four years old, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur De Champs, $200; R. S. Ely.
8. Chestnut colt Periwinkle, 4 years old, by Kentucky, out of Fleur De Champs, (withdrawn, the upset price being $500.)
9. Black filly Gondola, 3 years old, by Beadsman, out of imp. Feluoca, $775; C. H. Collins.
10. Brown filly Empress, 3 years old, by Dictator, out of Mary Warren, $200; Wm. Crozier.
11. Bay colt, 1 year old, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, (withdrawn, the upset price being $150.)
12. Chestnut colt, 1 year old, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata, not offered.
13. Brown filly, 1 year old, by Eclipse, out of imp. Pussy, (withdrawn, the upset price being $300.)
14. Bay filly, 1 year old, by Eclipse, out of Bessie Woodville, (withdrawn.)
15. Chestnut filly Manahatta, 2 years old, by Leamington, out of Columbia, $225; M. H. Sanford.
16. Bay filly Bertha, 2 years old, by Leamington, out of Bessie Woodville, $235; Mr. Bethune.
17. Chestnut filly Lady Lumley, imp., by Rataplan, out of Schottische, (withdrawn, the upset price being $500.)
18. Chestnut filly Operetta, imp., 2 years old, by Rataplan, out of Boyle Note, $450; S. H. Ely.
19. Chestnut filly Ethel, 2 years old, by Leamington, out of imp. L'Anglaise, $210; Mr. Crozier.
20. Brown filly Vesta, 3 years old, by Asteroid, out of Lilla, $400; Mr. Bethune.

In addition to the regular catalogue the sorrel stallion Crowsmeat, which won a race last year at Saratoga, was put up and bought for $155 by L. A. Hitchcock. An effort was also made to sell the chestnut horse Silkstocking, 4 years old, by Kentucky, out of imported Fluke, but no more than $300 was offered, and he was withdrawn. The sale was concluded about 2:30 o'clock P. M., giving those in attendance from the City ample time to return.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 11.—As Johannes Pierre, a Frenchman, and a woman accompanying him, were boarding a westward-bound train at Jefferson City, yesterday morning, they were confronted by Leopold Hoelderle, who fired a pistol at Pierre, but without effect. He then shot the woman in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound, and fired two bullets into his own body, and died in two hours. It appears Hoelderle and the woman had been living together as man and wife three years on the Levee in St. Louis, where they kept a saloon and boarding-house; that he refused to marry her after repeatedly promising to do so, whereupon they dissolved partnership, a few days ago, and she went to Jefferson City to meet Pierre, who had promised to marry her and go into business at Kansas City. The deceased, induced by jealousy, followed the woman, with the above result.

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER.

THE AMENDMENTS WHICH WENT INTO OPERATION TUESDAY.

WHAT MUNICIPAL CHANGES THEY EFFECT—IMPORTANT MATTERS IN "HEALTH" AND "VETO" CLAUSES.

Tuesday the official notice from Deidrich Willers, Secretary of State, was received by William G. Bishop, City Clerk of Brooklyn, to the effect that Gov. Dix had signed the bill of amendments to the city charter. The fact was known some days ago. But the official notice had to be received, in order for several changes in the City Government to go into effect. Along with the announcement came the certified copy of the amendments themselves. The City Clerk has been ordered to publish the charter, as amended, in phamphlet form. It will make a book of considerable proportions and expense.

EFFECTS OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The most radical effect which the amendments work is on the Health Board. They increase its membership from three to five, and the lay element in the board to a majority. Hereafter the board consists of the following persons:

Republican.—J. T. Conkling, M. D., James Jourdan, Lorin Palmer.

Democrats.—Jos. C. Hutchison, M. D., Jacob I. Bergen.

Dr. Conkling, it is thought, will remain President, and Dr. Hutchison Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Messrs. Palmer and Bergen are the new additions. The first is President of the Board of City Works, the second is President of the Board of Aldermen. The other layman, Gen. Jourdan, is President of the Board of Police. These lay gentlemen are squarely legislated into office. The medical men were selected by a Board of Appointment, comprising the Mayor (Democrat) and the Auditor and Controller, (Republicans.) The terms of all expire a year from next May.

The amendments also confer a new power on the enlarged Health Board—the power to contract for the removal of garbage and offal at such terms as are best for the interests of the City, being limited neither in price, nor to the lowest bidders, nor even required to put the matter up to competition. The only restriction is that for the remainder of the year not more than $15,000 shall be spent for the purpose of removing garbage and offal. The summary power for the future is given because hitherto the removal of garbage and offal, under contract authorized by the Common Council, and carried out by the contractor, Edward Clark, under control of the Board of City Works, has redounded to public offensiveness and unhealthfulness, besides being most inadequately attended to at the hottest seasons of the year. The situation of Brooklyn in this regard is a little worse than that of New-York was under the old New-York Rendering Company.

Under the charter of 1873 it was ordered that no action by the Common Council of a kind whereof the effect should be the increase of the bulk of the city's indebtedness should go into effect without the approval of the Mayor. He was, in fact, given an absolute veto over financial propositions of the Common Council, in case his ordinary veto should not run the gauntlet of two-thirds of the Aldermen. This has been repealed. He can hereafter only veto such propositions in the ordinary way. The repeal was had more for the future than for the present. Neither the present Aldermen nor Mayor will likely get at loggerheads. It was thought it would prove a dangerous power in the hands of a dangerous man. So far no veto either of Mayor Powell or Mayor Hunter has been overruled.

CORPORATION PRINTING.

There are now four corporation papers in Brooklyn, viz.: The *Eagle*, (Democratic,) *Union*, (Republican,) and *Free Press*, (German Independent,) in the Western District, and the *Times* (Republican) in the Eastern District. They were designated last January, on the basis laid down in the charter, of their having "the largest bona fide average daily circulation." The charter then required only a majority vote to designate which four such papers were. The amendment renders it illegal to change the papers so designated by less than a two-thirds vote of the Common Council. The printing is worth about $15,000 a year to each paper. The printing of the tax sales is worth about $20,000 a year more to each paper, except the German *Free Press*, which is not allowed to print them.

DOUBLE OFFICE-HOLDING.

The charter of 1854 was silent on the question of double office-holding. That was a vice which public virtue was relied upon to make unprofitable to, and therefore unpopular among, politicians. The expectation was not realized, because for some years prior to 1873, when the new charter went into operation, the following persons held the following paid public offices at the same time:

John C. Jacobs—First office, Assemblyman; second office, Counsel Excise Board.

Dominick Roche—First office, Assemblyman; second office, Secretary Board Assessors.

James Pierce—First office, Senator; second office, Counsel Quarantine Commissioners.

Few as the instances were, they were unpalatable to a community singularly sensitive on questions of propriety among its officials. The charter of 1873 forbade the abuse. In consequence of that prohibition Register Watts, of the Health Board, declined to run for the Legislature last year, and when Senator Perry ran for re-election he resigned his place as Counselor to that board. Assessor Worth was judicially held to have vacated his office when he let himself be elected to the Assembly. The amendment to the charter of 1873, just approved, enables double office-holding to be resumed, in effect. It simply says that no person shall hold two offices, the fees of each of which came out of the City Treasury. This allows anybody to hold one city, and as many county and State offices as he can secure, all at the same time.

WHY GOV. DIX SIGNED THE DOCUMENT.

These are the salient features of the new charter amendments. When on a visit to Brooklyn recently Gov. Dix stated that he did not like some and he did like others. He struck a balance between objections and favorable impressions, and signed the bill. His Excellency's impressions were identical with those of leading officials of both parties in Brooklyn. Some of the amendments, which are minor verbal alterations, and which are not noticed, are esteemed necessary to carry on the Municipal Government under the charter of 1873. That measure got overladen with inaccuracies and typographical errors. Occasion was undoubtedly taken to accompany indispensable alterations with objectionable clauses, which will have to be tolerated until next Winter's legislation can rectify them.

THE OCEAN STEAM-BOAT TARIFF.

The quarrel among the emigrant-carrying steam-ship companies continues quite lively, and, in fact, grows livelier every day. Its latest development is in the announcement by one of the companies that they are prepared to carry steerage passengers at the rate of $15 per passenger. This is exactly half the fare charged before the dissolution of the alliance among the companies, and is not a paying rate. A reporter of THE TIMES had interviews yesterday with several of the agents of the companies in regard to the trouble and the prospects of an amicable arrangement being effected. Mr. Nicholson, of the Inman Line, said, substantially, that the trouble originated in the withdrawal of the National Steam-ship Company from the association known as the Conference of the Steam-ship Companies. The only reason the National Company had for withdrawing, so far as he knew, was that the boats of that line were slower than the steamers of the other companies, and consequently obtained fewer passengers. He (Mr. Nicholson) saw no present indication of a cessation of the fight. Mr. Lamport, President of the Liverpool Ship-owners' Association, had offered his services as mediator between the contending companies, but it was impossible at the moment to conjecture with what result his interference would be attended. One thing was certain—namely, that the companies could not continue to do business at the prevailing rates.

Mr. Gilson, of the Williams & Guion line, took a somewhat similar view of the situation. In his opinion the best way to end the trouble and bring about a restoration of the old state of affairs was by continuing to lower the rates.

Mr. McAllister, of the National Line, said that his company had withdrawn from the conference because some of the companies had not acted in good faith, and while ostensibly charging $30 for a steerage passage really charged much less. When the present trouble would terminate he could not tell, and in truth the company he represented were not particularly anxious on the subject. He thought they could stand the struggle as long as their neighbors.

A WOMAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred between Lawrence Connolly and his wife Mary in a shanty inhabited by them in Sixty-seventh street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. A fight ensued, and Connolly seized a heavy hickory whip-stock, and beat his wife about the head with it in the most brutal manner, inflicting very serious injuries. A neighbor called in the aid of the Police, whereupon Connolly was arrested and his wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The husband is detained to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

A BRAVE ROUNDSMAN.

A man named Richardson, employed as a steward on the schooner Maid of the Mist, lying at the foot of Burling slip, while attempting to board that vessel about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fell overboard and would probably have been drowned had not his cries for help attracted to the spot Roundsman Mead, of the Second Precinct Station-house, who, at the risk of his own life, jumped overboard, seized Richardson, and kept his head above water until both were hauled out by other police officers, who had in the meantime, arrived at the scene of the accident. Richardson was then removed in a senseless condition to the Park Hospital.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 West. Union...s3. 72⅜
300 do.......... 72⅜
100 do.......b3. 72⅜
100 do.......s3. 72¼
700 do.......... 72⅛
300 do.......b3. 72¼
600 Pacific Mail..... 42
400 do.......... 41¾
100 do.......b3. 41½
300 Erie Railway..... 30⅞
700 do.......... 30¾
200 do.......... 30⅝
500 do.......... 30⅝
100 do.......s3. 30½
100 do.......s3. 30⅝
200 do.......b3. 30⅜
1300 do.......... 30⅛
300 do......s30. 29⅞
200 do.......... 30¼
600 do.......... 30⅛
100 do.......... 30
200 do.......... 29⅞
300 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 30⅛
100 North-western... 39⅜
200 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 98¼
100 do.......... 98¼
200 Lake Shore.......... 73⅜
200 do.......s3. 73⅜
47 do.......... 73⅜
100 do.......b3. 73⅜
100 do.......... 73¼
600 do.......... 73¼
100 do.......s3. 73⅛
100 do.......... 73¼
100 Union Pacific..... 25¾
100 do.......... 25⅝
300 do.......... 25⅝
100 do.......... 25½
100 do.......b3. 25½
100 do.......s3. 25½
200 do.......s3. 25⅜
200 do........c. 25½
300 Tol. & Wab........ 35⅛
300 do.......s3. 35⅜
400 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.......b3. 35⅛
100 do.......... 35¼
100 St. Paul.......... 33⅝
200 Ohio & Miss....s3. 23½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........117⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........116¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........113⅞
5,000 do.......12.113½
$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........sm'.119½
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.........12.120½
1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...114⅝
20,000 do..........114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ga. 7s, G. bds. 82
1,000 S. C. 6s, N. F., 5
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 61½
2,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st M.......b. c.105
2,000 Alb. & S. 2d... 99½
2,000 do.......b. c. 99¼
1,000 St. L., J. & Ch. 1st........ 93½
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st. 93
1,000 T. & W. 1st St. L. Div....... 78
5,000 L. Sh. Cons. C. 98½
1,000 Ch. & G. W. G. reg. bds.... 78
2,000 Erie 1st M....104
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.106¼
1,000 L. Sh. Div. bds. 95½
2,000 C. & M. C. S. F. 93
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s C. 78½
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st M. 86⅛
12,000 do........ 86¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 79½
9,000 do........ 79¾
7,000 do........ 80
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 92½
2,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st 79½
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 96½
25 Grocers' B'k......100
10 Bank of Com......122½
30 Adams Ex. b. c...107
5 do.......s3.107¼
20 Am. Ex.......b. c 61
200 A. & P. T.......b. c. 17
10 M. B. R.......b. c. 75
100 Ch., M. & St. Paul R.......b. c. 33½
400 W. U. Tel......b. c. 72⅜
200 do........c. 72⅜
200 do.......s3. 72⅜
800 do.......... 72¼
1100 do.......s3. 72⅛
500 do.......... 72⅛
400 do.......s3. 72
900 do.......... 72⅛
400 do.......b3. 72¼
700 do.......... 72¼
100 C. & N. W. R., b. c. b3. 39½
800 do.......... 39¼
300 do.......b3. 39¼
100 do........c. 39¼
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b. c.......s3. 55½
100 P. M. S. S. Co., b. c. 41¾
100 do.......... 41¾
500 do.......s3. 41¾
400 do.......... 41⅞
400 do.......... 41¾
100 do.......... 41⅝
100 do.......s3. 41⅝
400 do.......... 41⅝
5 D., L. & W. R., b. c.109
50 N. Y. C. & H., b. c. 98⅜
5 do.......... 98⅜
28 do.......... 98⅛
100 do.......... 98⅜
200 do.......... 98⅜
100 do.......... 98¼
600 Erie Railway, b. c. 30¼
200 do.......... 30⅛
400 do.......s3. 30
200 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 30
300 do.......... 29⅞
200 do.......... 30
300 do.......... 30⅛
300 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 29⅞
100 do.......... 30⅛
100 C. & R. I. R.. b. c. 96⅝
100 do.......... 96¼
600 do.......s3. 96⅛
500 L. Sh. & M. S. R. R. b. c.......b3. 73⅜
200 do.......s3. 73⅜
300 do.......... 73¼
100 do.......b3. 73¼
100 do.......s3. 73⅛
1100 do.......... 73⅛
1000 do.......... 73⅛
400 do.......b3. 73¼
600 U. Pac. R. R., b. c. 25½
600 do.......... 25⅜
700 do.......s3. 25⅜
200 do.......... 25⅜
100 do.......b3. 25½
800 Tol. W. & W., b. c. 35⅝
10 do.......... 35¾
100 do.......b3. 35½
200 do.......s3. 35⅝
100 do.......... 35¼
300 do.......... 35¼
30 do.......s3. 35½
100 P. R. of Mo., b. c. 41½
10 P., Ft. W. & C., G'd...b. c. 94¼
100 H. & St. Jo. R., b. c. 25⅜
100 O. & M. R., b. c. s3. 23½
28 C., C. & I. C. R., b. c. 18½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union... 72¼
100 do.......s3. 72⅛
100 do.......... 72⅛
100 do.......s3. 72
100 do.......... 72
100 do.......s3. 71⅞
100 do.......b3. 72
100 do.......... 72
100 Pacific Mail......c. 41⅝
100 Union Pacific...s3. 25⅝
100 do.......s3. 25¼
100 do.......... 25¼
100 Rock Island...... 96⅛
100 North-west.....b3. 39¼
100 do.......b3. 39⅛
100 C. C. & I. C.....s3. 18¼
100 N. W. Pf......s10. 55⅛
100 do.......b2. 55⅛
900 Lake Shore.......... 73⅛
100 do......s15. 73
100 do.......s3. 73⅛
100 do.......... 73⅛
300 do.......... 73
100 do.......s3. 73
100 St. Paul.......... 33⅝
100 do.......b3. 33½
200 do.......... 33⅜
200 Tol. & Wab......s3. 35⅛
100 do.......... 35⅛
100 do.......s3. 35
500 do.......... 35

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..........c.121⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, c..........113⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........117¼
$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........c.117½
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.113⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81..........113⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 D., L. & W. 1st M.........b. c.107
1,000 U. P. 7s L. G... 80
3,000 U. P. 10s In. b. c. 78½
3,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st 86
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds.......... 78½
10 N. Bank....b. c.106
100 D. & H. Canal Co.117½
100 Con. C. of Md..b. c. 41¾
100 Spring M. C....b. c. 70
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 41⅝
100 do.......... 41½
100 W. U. Tel....b. c. c. 72
100 do.......s3. 72
100 do......s60. 71½
100 do.......b3. 72⅛
100 do.......s3. 72
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98½
100 do....b. c. c. 97⅞
100 do......s10. 98
100 C. & R. I. R. b. c. 96
100 C., M. & St. P. R. b. c. b3.......... 33½
100 D., L. & W. R. R. b. c.109⅛
100 do.......... 109⅛
100 do.......... 109⅛
500 Erie Railway..b. c. 30
100 do.......s3. 30
400 do.......... 30⅛
200 do.......s3. 30⅛
50 do.......... 30⅛
600 do.......... 30
200 do.......... 29⅞
200 do......s10. 29⅝
40 Am. Ex.......... 60½
200 M. C. R. R. b. c. s3. 74
900 L. S. & M. S. R. R. b. c. 73
100 do.......s4. 72⅞
100 do.......s3. 72⅞
500 do.......... 72⅞
400 do.......... 73
1800 do.......s3. 72⅞
200 U. P. R. R.......b. c. 25¼
100 do.......... 25¼
700 do.......... 25¼
200 do.......... 25⅛
100 do.......... 25¼
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 94½
200 T. W. & W. R. b. c. s15.......... 34⅞
100 do.......b3. 35
100 do......s10. 34⅞
100 do.......... 35½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 C. P. G. Bds. 92½
100 Western Union.... 72⅛
100 Adams Express..107¼
100 Pacific Mail...... 41¾
100 do.......b3. 41¾
100 do.......... 41¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 98⅛
100 do.......... 98
100 do.......b3. 98⅛
200 Erie Railway. b. 3. 30
300 do......s30. 29⅜
100 Mich. Central.... 74
200 Lake Shore..b3.. 73
300 do.......... 73⅛
400 do.......... 73
100 Union Pacific... 25¼
500 do.......... 25⅜
100 North-west..b3.. 39¼
100 Rock Island...... 96⅛
200 St. Paul.......... 33⅜
200 St. Paul Pf...... 58¼
100 Tol. & Wab......s3. 35⅛
200 Del., Lack. & W..109¼
40 Ft. Wayne....s30. 94

THURSDAY, June 11—P. M.

Street affairs are generally very quiet to-day. The New-York Yacht Club Regatta withdrew large numbers of operators from the several Exchanges. With very liberal offerings on stock and private account, and a comparatively limited inquiry for accommodation, Money remains almost nominal in price to the leading Street borrowers, whose moderate wants are promptly met at 2@3 ℔ cent. The discount market is inactive. The best grades of short-date commercial paper are in light supply, and available for sale at 5@6 ℔ cent. per annum. The City Bank Currency clearings amount to $61,966,663. The Treasury Department controls a currency balance of $11,940,000 at the close of business. Gold is firm at from 110⅞@111⅛, closing at 111, as on yesterday. The speculative dealings, however, are on a moderate scale, and without features of special interest. Gold Loans have been flat; and rates for carrying quoted at 1@2 ℔ cent. The Customs revenue of the port yields $387,000. Government marketed its advertised $1,000,000 of Gold at 111.01¾@111.13. The bids reached $3,359,000, at from 110.02@111.13. The Gold Exchange Bank clearings are $27,490,000. The specie exports of the day were $370,649 by the European steamers, including $200,000 of Gold Coin. The Havana steamer takes out Gold Coin to the amount of $100,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $73,000 of coin interest and $31,000 in redemption of called Five-Twenties. Foreign Exchange is quoted higher, the best Sterling bills being held at $4 88½ and $4 91 to the £. The limited transactions, however, are reported at ½@1 ℔ cent. off these figures. The Public Funds show more steadiness on an average investment trade, in good part through the commission houses. State Bonds are all at about former rates. A firm market is noted for the favorites of the Railway Mortgage Loans, which are in request, in small amounts, for investment purposes.

The Central Pacific Railroad earned $1,360,000 in May, against $1,373,675 in May of last year; and from Jan. 1 to May 31, $5,027,026, against $5,094,265 same time in 1873.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad in April were $834,954, against $881,266 in April last year; and, from Jan. 1 to April 30, $2,750,686, against $2,605,281 same time in 1873.

The course of Gold thus far, this week, has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	110⅝	110⅞	110½	110½
Tuesday	110½	110¾	110½	110⅝
Wednesday	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111
Thursday	111	111⅛	110⅞	111

Highest price of Gold this year, (in April)......114⅜
Lowest price of Gold, this year, (in January)..110⅛

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances thus:

	Gold Clearances.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday	$35,985,000	$1,353,905	$1,529,525
Tuesday	45,632,000	1,778,755	1,991,597
Wednesday	33,048,000	1,819,239	2,034,980
Thursday	27,490,000	1,136,005	1,266,628

The Customs revenue at this port this week has been as follows: On Monday, $291,000; Tuesday, $214,000; Wednesday, $364,000; Thursday, $387,000.

The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements thus far this week on coin interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s, have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 8	$86,000	$28,000
Tuesday, June 9	96,000	16,000
Wednesday, June 10	47,000	10,000
Thursday, June 11	73,000	31,000

Last week's City Bank currency clearances were $444,888,492, or a daily average of $74,148,082. Monday's currency clearings were $74,156,882; Tuesday's, $66,622,129; Wednesday's, $67,910,721; to-day's, $61,966,663.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange is comparatively tame. The transactions in the Street favorites make a very moderate aggregate. The temper of the dealings is slightly *bearish* on the general list, with prices quoted off ¼@½ ℔ cent., as a rule. Erie is again the exceptional feature, being decidedly lower in London as well as here. The final quotation in the local market is nearly 2 ℔ cent. under the figures of last evening. Rumors of various kinds were used against the market—but, in all instances, were promptly contradicted. The Panama Railroad Company announces a quarterly dividend of three ℔ cent., payable July 5. The Harlem Railroad Company's dividend of four ℔ cent., just declared, is made payable July 1. Official notice is also given of the two ℔ cent. quarterly dividend on the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The general market closes very dull.

Closing Quotations—JUNE 11.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	113⅛	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅝	117½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	120
American Gold	111	111
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98¼	98
Chicago and Rock Island	96¼	96
Pacific Mail	42	41¾
St. Paul Common	33¾	33½
S. Paul Preferred	53½	53
Western Union	72½	72
Union Pacific	25½	25¼
Lake Shore	73⅜	73
Toledo and Wabash	35½	35⅛
North-west	39½	39⅛
North-west Preferred	55	54½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅛	109¼
Central of New-Jersey	107½	107
Panama	107½	107½
Erie	31¾	29⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾	23¼

The latest bids for the Public Funds were as follows:

U. S. Cur. 6s..........114⅝
U. S. 6s, '81, reg........116¼
U. S. 6s, '81, coup......121⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '62, reg...113½
U. S. 5-20s, '62, coup.113½
U. S. 5-20s, '64, reg..116
U. S. 5-20s, '64, coup.116½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, reg..116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, coup.117½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new, r.115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new, c.119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, reg..116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, coup.119⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '68, reg..116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '68, coup.120⅛
U. S. 10-40s, reg......113
U. S. 10-40s, coup....113⅛
U. S. 5s, '81, reg......113¼
U. S. 5s, '81, coup....113¼

The bids for State Bonds at the Stock Board were as follows:

California 7s.........113
Connecticut 7s.......103½
Georgia 6s.........79
Georgia 7s New bds. 90½
Georgia 7s Gold bds. 89
Indiana 5s..........101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.101
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.101½
Ill. War Loan.........102
Kentucky 6s..........100
Mich. 6s, '78, '79......103
Mich. 6s, '83..........102
Mich. 6s, '78..........101
Mo. 6s, due in '76..... 97
Long bds. due '81 to '91 96½
Asylum & Uni., '92..... 95
Han. & St. Jo., '74.... 96
Han. & St. Jo., '75.... 95½
Han. & St. Jo., '76.... 95
Han. & St. Jo., '87.... 93
Rhode Island 6s.......102½
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20
N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 20
N. C. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July....... 35
N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 35
N. C. 6s, coup. off, Jan. & July......... 28
N. C. 6s, coup. off, April and Oct....... 28
N. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 12
N. C. New bds., Apr. and October.......... 12
Ohio 6s, '75..........101
Ohio 6s, '81..........102
Ohio 6s, '86..........106½
S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 19½
S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66. 18
S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, April & October... 17
S. C. 7s, '88.......... 19
S. C. Non Fund. bds 5
Tennessee 6s, old... 80
Tenn. 6s, ex coup... 61½
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c... 61½
Tenn. 6s, new series. 61½
Texas 10s, '76.......... 91
Virginia 6s, old........ 28
Virginia 6s, new....... 32
Virginia 6s, Con. bds. 51
Virginia 6s, Def. bds. 11

And for the Railway Mortgages as follows:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...104½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs...... 99½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 22¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 52
Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st.100
Chi. & Alton 1st.......107
Chi. & Alton Inc....... 97
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....107
St. Louis, J. & C. 1st. 93¼
C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c., 1st.110½
Chi., R. I. & Pac......106
Cen. R. N. J. 1st, n...108
C. R. N. J. cons. conv.101½
Am. Dock & Imp. bs. 100½
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.106
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D. 87
Chi. & N. W. S. F....102½
C. & N. W. cons. bs. 87
C. & N. W. 1st........102½
C. & N. W. coup. G. bs. 73½
C. & N. W. reg. G. bs. 77¾
Chi. & M. 1st......... 94
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s. S. F 99
Del., L. & W. 1st......105
Del., L. & W. 2d.......106
D., L. & W. 7s, cons. bs.101½
Morris & Essex 1st..106
Erie 1st, Extended..104
Erie 2d, 7s, '79........100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....... 97
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 96
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 91
Long Dock bds........ 98
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 86
H. & St. J. L. Grants.100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv. 75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75...100
Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 95
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 82
M. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d......100½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.103
Clev. & Tol. S. F....104
Clev. & Tol. new bs. 97½
C., P. & A. old bs...101
C., P. & A. new bs.. 95
Det., Mon. & T. bs.. 99½
Buff. & Erie new bs. 96
Buff. & St. L. 7s...... 97
Lake Shore div. bs.. 95½
L. S. cons. coup. 1st. 97½
L. S. cons. reg. 1st... 96½
Mar. & Cin. 1st.....100
M. Cen. cons. 7s, 1902. 95¾
M. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82...109½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 94½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 96
N. Y. Cen. 6, R. E.... 88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.106¼
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, S. F., '75.100¾
Harlem 1st, 7s, coup.107
Harlem 1st, 7s, reg..106½
North Missouri 1st.. 94
Ohio & M. cons. S. F. 92½
Ohio & M. cons...... 91
Ohio & M. 2d, cons.. 71
Cen. Pac. Gold bs... 92¼
C. Pac. State Aid bs.100¾
West. Pacific bds.... 85
Union Pacific 1st bs. 86
U. P. Land Grant 7s. 79¾
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 79¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d... 72
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..106½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 94
Clev. & Pitts. 3d....100
Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 93
Col., Chi. & I. 1st.... 82
Alton & T. H. 1st...100½

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company announces a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable July 1.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

THE LATE M. VAN DE WEYER.

With the exception of Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, who is nearly ninety, and Baron Brunow, Russian Ambassador in London, Baron Van De Weyer, who had ceased for several years to represent the King of the Belgians in London, was probably the oldest diplomatist of eminence in Europe. He was one of those men who are born under a fortunate star. The son of a middle-class Liégois, he became a lawyer, and, taking an active part in the Belgian revolution, was brought into the notice of King Leopold, than whom nobody was quicker to discern ability. He early selected him as his Minister in the country to which he owed his crown, and events fully justified his anxious choice. M. Van De Weyer became as efficient a representative as the King could desire, and for more than a quarter of a century represented him in London. He early formed a remarkable intimacy with the royal family, and one of his last visitors when he lay on his death-bed was Queen Victoria. His social importance was much increased by his marriage with the greatest American heiress of her time. For Mme. Van De Weyer was not English, as the *Pall Mall Gazette* states, but the only child of the late Joshua Bates, of Boston, the founder of the public library in that city, and partner in the house of Baring Brothers. By this lady, who brought him some £20,000 a year, M. Van De Weyer had a large family, who have adopted England as their country, and have intermarried with the aristocracy.

It is said that the deceased gentleman's political papers will eventually be published, and there is every probability that they will be of great public interest, for no one had a closer acquaintance with the political and social events of his time and the men who made them. A London paper relates a good story of an effective snub given by him to a lady who often needed one but seldom got it. "How does Leopold get on?" inquired Lady Holland soon after Belgium was founded, of his Minister, at her own table. "Does your ladyship allude to his Majesty the King of the Belgians?" "Belgians! I don't know that term. I have heard of Brabançons, Flemish, the people of Hainault, but the term Belgians is new to me." To which the diplomatist replied: "Before I had the honor of being introduced to your ladyship, I was informed that not only were you a wit, but that you had read everything worth reading. However, it seems that a work known as the *Commentaries of Cæsar*, an author not unknown to fame, must have escaped your notice. He called our ancestors Belgæ, and we have retained the name." The young diplomatist knew how to maintain his own and his master's position, even against so redoubtable an opponent.

LAW AND ORDER.

John Shields, Jeremiah Murphy, and Terence Mulligan were held for trial for commencing a disturbance with laborers of other nationalities while at work in East Seventy-fifth street on Wednesday afternoon. During the row George Englehart was both beaten and bitten in a serious manner by Murphy, while Mulligan received an awful clubbing at the hands of Officer Cromie, who did not desist until compelled to do so by his brother officers. The three were held for trial at the Special Sessions

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28	Resin, bbls	432
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Tow, bales	12
Cotton, bales	2,692	Moss, bales	86
Flour, bbls	16,718	Leather, sides	11,153
Meal, bbls	150	Tallow, pkgs	333
Meal, bags	240	Grease, pkgs	18
Wheat, bushels	429,314	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,321
Corn, bushels	190,094	Beef, pkgs	50
Oats, bushels	52,412	Pork, pkgs	65
Malt, bushels	2,200	Cut-meats, pkgs	239
Copper, bbls	72	Lard, tcs	110
Copper, cakes	14	Lard, kegs	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs	184	Butter, pkgs	5,740
Eggs, bbls	2,303	Cheese, pkgs	10,698
Beans, bbls	604	Starch, pkgs	1,360
Hemp, bales	17	Tobacco, hhds	700
Hops, bales	83	Tobacco, pkgs	132
Hides, No.	557	Wool, bales	290
Hides, bdls	24	Whisky, bbls	676

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Storjoban, for Penarth Roads and orders—16,075 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Tjuino, for Queenstown—31,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark C. E. McNiel, for Civita Vecchia—14,200 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Stabil, for Cherbourg—13,728 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Underwriter, for Havre—35,694 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Hoppet, for Antwerp—36,469 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Norren, for Antwerp—30,698 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Maggie Elliott, for Hamburg—4,827 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 650 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Macedonia, for Glasgow—12 bbls. Sperm-oil, 60 bxs. Meats, 50 bbls. Lard-oil, 50 bbls. Fish-oil, 256 bxs. Cheese, 25 hhds. Tallow, 75 bbls. Tallow, 200 tcs. Lard, 31 bxs. Bacon, 5 bbls. Hams, 20,423 bushels Wheat, 2,400 Staves, 40,100 bushels Corn, 36 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Tycoon, for Cork—17,224 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Frisia, for Hamburg—182 bales Tobacco, 41 cases Cigars, 124 bales Sarsaparilla, 265 tcs. Lard, 69 pkgs. Leather, 299 Agricultural Implements, 18,152 bushels Wheat, 210 bxs. Bacon, 225 bbls. Beef, 55 cases. Tobacco, 71 bxs. Machinery, 15 logs Walnut, 100 bxs. Maizina, 28 pkgs. Whalebone, 200 bbls. Flour, 16 bags Horn Tips, 25 cases Essence Oil, 56 bags Roots, 11 pkgs. Guts, 123 kegs Caviar, 34 bales Furs.

By the bark Norsk Veritas, for Rotterdam—26,013 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Glencorse, for Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Flour, 892 sacks Oil-cake, 403 hhds. Tallow, 21,690 bushels Corn, 1,710 bags Oil-cake, 497 pkgs. Clocks, 7,691 bushels Wheat, 217 bbls. Resin, 100 casks Oxide Zinc, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 10 tcs. Tobacco.

By the bark Ellisif, for Dunkirk—23,438 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Pathfinder, for Cork—2,473 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Swallow, for Valparaiso—43,874 pieces Lumber, 500 doz. Pails, 100 nests Tubs.

By the ship Corea, for London—6,650 sacks Oil-cake.

By the bark Fides, for Trieste—7,250 casks Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been inactive at $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal at about $9 ℔ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—A very moderate trade for the season has been noted in all kinds of stock, quotations for which have not varied materially. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50, ℔ M.

COCOA—Has been quite dull and somewhat nominal, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 16c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@16c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—A moderate demand has been noted for supplies at steady prices. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted ¼c. ℔ lb. higher, on restricted offerings of desirable lots, with a fair inquiry noted; sales 3,921 bags by the Johana, here, on private terms; and 4,500 bags by the N. H. Knudtzen, at Baltimore, (a resale,) also on private terms....The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, to-day, was 98,978 bags, and at the outports 54,813 bags, with 34,600 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. There has been more inquiry for other kinds within our advanced range. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos, (part previously reported,) have been summed up thus: 16,646 mats Java, ex Grafstroom, sold before arrival on private terms; 1,600 mats Java, ex Christina, and 823 mats Singapore, ex Gratitude, sold on private terms; 4,000 bags Laguayra, ex Abby Dunn, sold at 19½c.@20c.; 8,647 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels; 2,153 bags Costa Rica, 931 bags Laguayra, 500 bags Java, 1,637 bags San Domingo, 210 bags Jamaica, 200 bags Savanilla, 208 bags Porto Rico, 54 bags Curacoa, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 300 bags San Domingo shipped to Europe by first hands; stock to other than Rio and Santos in first hands to-day, 65,160 bags and 38,508 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18½c.@18¾c.; good, 19¼c.@19¾c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17½c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@20½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@21c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@19½c., and Jamaica, 18c.@21c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more sought after for early delivery at steadier rates, but closed dull and weak; sales, 462 bales to spinners, and 65 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a moderately active movement noted, opening a shade firmer, but closing ⅛c.@3-16c. off yesterday's final quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,500 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were last evening, and 10,200 bales to-day,) and 2,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option, closing at 17⅛c., July, 17 7-16c.; August, 17¾c.@17 25-32c.; September, 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; October, 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; November, 17⅛c.@17 3-16c.; December, 17⅛c.@17 3-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,692 bales, including 298 bales from Norfolk, 1,896 bales from New-Orleans, 41 bales from Baltimore, and 457 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,402 bales, and thus far this week, 10,615 bales, against 14,040 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,689,977 bales, against 3,440,029 bales the previous season. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 10,005 bales; to the Continent, 8,127 bales; stock in New-York, 127,235 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 281,977 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Strict G'd Ordinary	16¾	16⅞	17 1-16	17 1-16
Low Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Middling	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	18½
Good Middling	19⅜	19½	19¾	19¾

EGGS—Have been comparatively slow of sale within the range of 14c.@17c., for ordinary to choice, with the main dealings at 15c.@16c., for good to prime.

FISH—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry noted for supplies, with Dry Cod quoted steady at $4 25@$5 ℔ cwt.; do., in drums, $5@$6 50; No. 1 Mackerel at $15@$22; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $12 50@$13 ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 25c. for No., ℔ box; Dutch Herring, $1 05@$1 20 ℔ keg.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Firmer and in good request; 3,000 bxs. sold on private terms; quoted at $2 70@$2 75.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a more active movement reported in State and Western Flour, chiefly in shipping extras and Minnesota trade extras. On shipping extras prices have been quoted 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. lower, under liberal offerings. The better qualities of Minnesota trade stock have been held with a fair show of firmness, with the poorer grades, however, favoring buyers. No. 2 and Superfine stock has been quiet and depressed. The sales since our last have been 15,200 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $3 85@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to very good Extra State, $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extras at $6 25@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at 6@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 85@$6 35; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 90@$6 75 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Included in the sales have been 7,100 bbls. Western, State, and City Mill Extras, chiefly Western, for shipment, at our quotations.

No. 2 Flour	$3 85@$4 50
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 25
Superfine and Western	4 60@ 5 25
Extra State	5 75@ 7 35
Extra City	6 00@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 35
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 40@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 00@10 25
Extra Minnesota, poor to superlative	5 90@10 25

Southern Flour has been in moderate jobbing demand within the previous range, the advantage, however, having been in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ℔ bbl. Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 80@$6 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85....Corn-meal has been in moderate request, within the range of $4@$4 45 for very inferior to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active, but at a reduction of ½c.@1c. ℔ bushel. The inquiry has been almost wholly for export, and for prime No. 1 and the better qualities of No. 2 stock. The somewhat firmer range of ocean freights operated against values. Winter Wheat has been in more request for milling at about steady rates for the better grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels, at $1 47½@$1 50½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee, boat-loads, and $1 47½@$1 49 for car stock; $1 47½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 47 for boat-loads; $1 42½@$1 43½ for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 42@$1 42½ for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 38@$1 49 for ungraded Spring; $1 54@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 57 for Amber do.; $1 60@$1 63 for White do. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with bids generally running 1c.@2c. a bushel under the views of sellers; hence business has been on a restricted scale. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of July option, at $1 45 ℔ bushel....Corn has been again quite active, shippers purchasing freely, and prices have been quoted fully 1½c.@2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly on comparatively limited offerings of prime samples. Sales have been reported of 261,000 bushels, (part to arrive soon,) at 82c.@85c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 84½c.@85c. for prime to choice boat-loads, part to arrive within two weeks; 85c.@87c. for Yellow do.; 90c. for fair White do., with $1 10 asked for very choice White Southern. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, last half of June option, sold at 84½c. ℔ bushel....Rye lower and in rather slack demand; 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, sold at $1 05 ℔ bushel....Barley and Malt dull and irregular....Oats have been in good request and quoted stronger in price. Desirable samples of White have been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 62,000 bushels at 62c.@62½c., chiefly at 62½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 61½c.@62c. for do., in store, and 68c.@70c. for White do....Feed has been in moderate jobbing demand within the range of $21@$30 ℔ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull and nominal, with Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.; Domestic Bagging, 12c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been selling rather less freely, with shipping stock quoted at $1 05@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 20@$1 65 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1. Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HARDWARE—The current business is very light, and mostly in small job lots, on a generally steady basis as to values.

HEMP—Quiet but steady; 1,000 bales Zebu sold at 10c., gold, 90 days. American Hemp quoted here at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2½c., currency; Jute, ℔ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been rather more active but weak as to price. Sales, 11,177 Montevideo, 1,940 Buenos Ayres, 2,492 Buenos Ayres Kips, 985 Rio Grande Ox, 1,865 Dry and Dry-salted Matamoras, 202 Vera Cruz, 170 Wet-salted Texas, 300 country, and 900 Bison, on private terms. Stock in first hands, 117,300 Hides and 847 bales do., against 243,900 Hides and 477 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for most kinds, with American, new, good to choice, quoted steady at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Has been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered quotations for the more desirable grades of stock.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderate demand since our last on the basis of $2 for Eastern ℔ thousand....Lime has been in comparatively fair request, with common Rockland at $1 10@$1 35, and Lump at $1 60@$1 85; State at $1@$1 60 ℔ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5@$5 25; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 75 ℔ bbl....Lumber has been attracting rather more attention, with Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted at $19@$22 for lots to order; $17@$18 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $29@$35; White Pine Boards, $24@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ℔ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been quoted firm on, however, a restricted business; offerings light. The stock on first hands to-day was estimated at 1,901 hhds. Cuba, 1,736 hhds. Porto Rico, 354 hhds. English Island, and 4,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 40c.; Grocery do. at 40c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 31c.@32c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at about previous prices; sales 500 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½@$4 12½; and 200 bbls. Pale at $4 50; with Strained quoted at $2 60@$2 65 ℔ 280 lbs....Tar, dull at $2 37½@$3; City Pitch, $2 87½ ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 158 bbls. merchantable at 37c.@37½c., closing weak at about 37c. for full lots; and 200 bbls., in shipping order, at 37½c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held more firmly, but has been quiet; quoted at 5c., in bulk, and 8¾c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined in quite moderate demand, with the early deliveries quoted here at 12⅜c.@12½c., and last half of July options at 12¾c.@13c. And, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., with 2,000 bbls., deliverable June 15 and 20, sold at 12¼c. ℔ gallon....Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17½c....Naphtha at 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather steadier in price, on, however, a light business. Sales have been reported for early delivery of only small lots of new Western Mess at $18; Western prime Mess at $16@$16 25, and Extra Prime at $15@$15 25. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls. June option at $17 85; 500 bbls. July at $17 90@$17 95, with August quoted at $18 10 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in request, with City quoted at 7c.@7¼c., generally at 7⅛c.@7¼c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet and somewhat irregular in price; sales have been confined to small lots of City bulk stock, including Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c., Smoked Shoulders at 8c., and Smoked Hams at 12c.@12¼c.; Western Pickled Hams, tierced, 15-lb. averages, quoted at 11¼c....Bacon rather stronger in price, but dull; sales 50 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅞c., quoted at 9⅞c.@10c.; and Short Clear at 10¼c....Lard has been offered reservedly and quoted firmer, with fairly active demand noted, mainly for Western Steam, on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 11⅝c.@11¾c., the latter rate for choice; 325 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11c.; 100 tcs. Philadelphia, next week's delivery, at 11⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 10⅝c.@10½c. and 750 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 11⅜c., now quoted at 11½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., July options, at 11 9-16c.@11⅝c., closing at 11⅝c.@11 11-16c., with June options quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c., and 1,500 tcs. August, at 11¾c....Beef has been quoted about steady, but not remarkably active. Sales, 170 bbls. and 30 tcs. We quote at from $9@$12 for Plain Mess; $11@$14 for Extra Mess, ℔ bbl.; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, $26@$27 for Extra do., ℔ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $16@$22 for Southern....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted, on a moderate movement.

RICE—A comparatively slow trade has been noted in this line, with Carolina quoted about steady; and East India a shade easier in price. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 75@$7, free, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free at $7@$7 25, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon, 15,800 bags.

SPICES—Trade in all kinds has been devoid of animation, yet prices have not varied materially. Mace quoted at $1 16@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 15@$1 17½; Cassia at 24½c.; Cloves at 37½c.@42½c.; East India Pepper at 17¼c.@18½c.; White Pepper at 27c.@28c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet and rather weak. Sales, 400 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8 1-16c.; and 127 bxs. Derosne at 8⅞c. ℔ lb. We quote, nominally: Fair Refining, 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9⅞c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since June 1, have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stocks since June 1, 1874	116,819	83,276	192,610	1,379
Receipts since June 1	46,059	19,482	11,447	458
	162,878	102,758	204,057	1,837
Sales since June 1	20,828	8,380	8,225	866
Stock June 11, 1874	142,050	94,378	195,802	971
Stock June 12, 1873	80,481	51,850	235,204	8,188

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 285,000 lbs. at 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime; market firm....Stearine strong and wanted; sales, 15,000 lbs. City, in hhds., at 12⅝c.; 100 tcs. do. at 12½c., with Western quoted very firm at 12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at 99½c.@$1 ℔ gallon; sales, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more firmness to-day, on a reduced offering of room, on berth and charter, with a fair demand noted for accommodation, mainly from Grain and Petroleum shippers....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms; quoted at 7d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain, at 7½d.@8d.; 16,000 bushels do., at 7¾d.@8¼d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 8d. ℔ 60 lbs.; 13,000 bushels do. at 8¼d.; 650 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 10,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ℔ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,598 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a German bark, 921 tons, (now here,) with Deals, from St. John, at 85s....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d. ℔ 60 lbs.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ℔ 56 lbs.; 2,500 Staves and 200 pkgs. Lard, on private terms; 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 70 bxs. Bacon at 35s....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℔ bushel, with option of Cardiff; 750 bxs. Cheese at 45s....For Cardiff, by steam, 80 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℔ tierce....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s., with short lay days....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 642 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters Grain at 6s.; an Italian bark, 500 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 6s.; another, 586 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., reported at the same rate; a German brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; a Norwegian bark, 560 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; a Norwegian brig, 678 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. 6d. ℔ quarter, and a British ship, 1,119 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the Continent a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Hamburg, by sail, 2,800 quarters Grain at 6s. ℔ quarter, and Tobacco, in cases, at 25s., to complete cargo of a German bark, 600 tons, placed on the berth; and, by steam, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 700 pkgs. Provisions, 230 pkgs. Tobacco, and 1,200 pkgs. Merchandise, at current rates....For Stettin, a German bark, 337 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ℔ bbl.... For Java, an American bark, 684 tons, hence, with about 21,000 cases Petroleum, at 37½c.; a British bark, 674 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases do., on private terms....For Rio Janeiro, an American brig, 299 tons, hence, with Lumber, on private terms....For New-York, a British bark, 744 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 70s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 11—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money; 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108½. Erie Railway Shares, 29¼. New-York Central, 88½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28¼@28½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £305,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 43¾ ℔ cent., is now 45 ℔ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 28.

4 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16 ℔ cent., which is 7-16 ℔ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £61,000. Erie Railway Shares, 27¾@28.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 27½@27¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 85c.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅝.

PARIS, June 11.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 9,685,000 francs during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.@8⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped May, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., deliverable July and August, at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped May, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm; Corn, 35s. 3d. ℔ quarter.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8½d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,4000 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL, June 11—5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 9-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June, at 8 7-16d.

LONDON, June 11.—Tallow, 41s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, £29 ℔ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 28s.@28s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 150 bales; gross receipts, 191 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,704 bales; to the Continent, 681 bales; to France, 2,221 bales; coastwise, 160 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 65,054 bales.

MOBILE, June 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 109 bales; exports, coastwise, 59 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 15,555 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16¾c.; net receipts, 70 bales; gross receipts, 130 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,315 bales; sales, 305 bales; stock, 14,028 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17c.@18c.; net receipts, 16 bales; sales, 84 bales; stock, 10,263 bales.

GALVESTON, June 11.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 70 bales; stock, 7,172 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 12.—Nos. 65, 73, 83, 95, 96, 97, 99, 102.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
65—Claflin vs. Kennedy.
94—Ackerman vs. Manson.
103—Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr.
149—Riblet vs. Parsons.
163—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowerman.
183—Culkin vs. Kuhne, &c.
195—Butler vs. Palmer, &c.
210—Redmond vs. Hoge, &c.
212—Lexon vs. Julian.
Nos.
214—Manuf. and Merch. Bank vs. Camon.
216—Spratt vs. Huntington.
222—Mott vs. Palmer Manufacturing Co.
229—Werder vs. Waldeck.
234—Byxbee vs. Compton, &c.
236—Derrickson vs. Ockerhausen.
238—Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Mills.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.
13—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co.
16—Sawyer, Surv'r, vs. Butterfield, As'ne.
5—Kobbe et al. vs. The Chemical Nat. Bank.
6—Woodhull, guardian, vs. St. Thomas' Church in the City of New-York.
28—Tournode et al. vs. Hagedorn et al.
31—Woodbridge vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of Law and Fact.
262—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
320—Burchill et al. vs. Forrest et al.
53—Carpenter et al. vs. Minturn et al.
155—Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.
169—Met. Ins. Company vs. Board of Fire Underwriters.
184—Spencer vs. Clark et al.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.
81—Clark, Adm'x, vs. Griswold.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.
195—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
204—Frost vs. Van Loon.
Nos.
206—Kennedy vs. Barandon et al.
210—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston et al.
214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
215—Foley vs. Green, Controller.
216—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.
217—Peck, Executor, vs. Dinsmore et al.
218—Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.
219—Corel vs. Blass.
220—Bell vs. Baggs et al.
221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue.
224—McNiff vs. Strust et al.
226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
7—Parrish vs. Sherman et al.
11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
15—Ritter vs. Booty.
30—Lynch vs. Richardson.
34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
43—Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.
85—Hynes vs. Mooney et al.
144—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
146—Jeremiah et al vs. Jeremiah.
163—Freilauff vs. Skiddy et al.
166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
170—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
171—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
3462—Willis vs. Rohm.
3306—Agnew et al. vs. Tilden et al.
3446—Peck vs. Moore.
2432—Hammill et al. vs. Godecke.
2504—Vance vs. Luke.
3323—Donaldson vs. Clapp et al.
3214—Ocean Bank vs. Driggs, impleaded.
3182—Aaron vs. Cirker, President.
3368—Abbey et al. vs. Scimson et al.
3224—Metropolitan National Bank vs. Martin.
3438—Story et al. vs. Bradley.
3212—Woodman vs. Rose.
3478—Bryant et al. vs. Colt et al.
Nos.
3072—Pelton et al. vs. Hillyer et al.
3420—Phillips vs. Ostram et al.
3404—Schwab vs. Fries.
3402—McVey vs. Cantrell.
2166—Harmon vs. Van Syckel et al.
2678—Bell et al. vs. Hoffman.
3426—McEvoy vs. Appleby
3596—Rayner et al. vs. Lubs et al.
3430—Welford et al. vs. Edwards.
3368—Bishop vs. Carll et al.
3553—Tuska vs. Tice Manufacturing Company.
2418—Stiles vs. Ely et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
2201—Riggs vs. Paine.
3458—Unger et al. vs. Jacobs.
3405—Rockland Co. N. G. Co. vs. Sweet, Jr., et al.
3215—Jarvis vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3479—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3227—Taylor vs. Smith et al.
3277—Wyman, Jr., vs. Bylandt.
3261—Heather vs. Neill, Surrogate.
2047—Bank of New-York National Banking Ass'n vs. Smyth.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.
2459—Thompson vs. Holden.
2943—Greene vs. Brown.
2019—Platt, Receiver, vs. Wilson.
2225—Martin et al. vs. Walker.
3463—Hendricks vs. Parks.
3399—Bradley vs. McLaughlin.
3013—Davidson vs. Danagh.
3431—Claflin et al. vs. Tausig et al.
Nos.
3459—Murphy et al. vs. Reese, impleaded.
3458—Same vs. Same.
3489—Gurley et al. vs. Ely.
3447—Rowland vs. Samana Bay Company of San Domingo.
3589—Andruss et al. vs. Dellue, impleaded.
3579—Wheeler vs. Brady.
3401—Taddiken vs. Cantrell.
1945—Spear vs. Baxter et al.
3615—Beach vs. Hoyt et al.
2767—Union Trust Company vs. Serrell.
3003—Wiggins et al. vs. Wingert.
3627—Corel vs. Palmer.
2539—McLaughlin vs. Dillon et al.
953—Garbutt et al. vs. Lenheim.
3467—Dewey vs. Colligan.
3629—Robert et al. vs. Martin.
317—Hanch vs. Crawford et al., Executors.
3473—Home Insurance Company vs. Hansman et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1639—Adams et al. vs. Hanson.
1796—Latourette vs. Crolius.
1703—Russell vs. Day et al.
1749—Watson vs. Loyd.
1809—Murphy et al. vs. Keyes, impleaded.
1637—Foeller et al. vs. Levy.
1250—Martine, Executor, vs. Yerance et al.
1803—East River Nat. B'k vs. N. Y. & Housatonic & N. R. R. Co.
1724—McIntyre et al. vs. Wilson.
1778—Bennett vs. Bjorkman.
1472—Seaman vs. Blinks.
1440—Hanover Fire Ins. Co. vs. Tomlinson.
1717—Kemp et al. vs. Bohler.
Nos.
1799—Wemyss et al. vs. Frost.
1783—Rouss vs. Salomon.
1790—Wolf vs. Salomon.
1308—Smith vs. Davis.
1718—Jimeson et al. vs. Chester.
1430—Richards et al. vs. Woodruff.
1863—Bank of N. America vs. Griswold.
1851—Beyer vs. Askins.
1839—Gawtry vs. Clark.
1847—Boyd vs. Yelverton.
1869—Weeks vs. Morris et al.
1834—Altenberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1850—Murphy et al vs. Hass.
1832—Pendelton vs. Lord.
1871—Paine vs. Merchant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2080—Angevine vs. Sandford.
3627—Seligman vs. S. & N. Alabama R. R. Co.
4205—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Murtha vs. The Mayor, &c.
4226—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.
4136—Liddy vs. The Mayor, &c.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
4238—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.
4268—Perris vs. The Mayor, &c.
4269—Same vs. Same.
4270—Same vs. Same.
4098—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
3986—Oram vs. The Mayor, &c.
3987—McGowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
Nos.
4113—Boyle vs. The Mayor, &c.
4275—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
1173—McGuire vs. Grant.
844—Koehr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.
2417—Houston vs. Washburn.
3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2355—Mausner vs. Tone.
2396—Osborn vs. Dreyfus.
3498—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
866—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Siever.
2175—Christal vs. Driggs.
1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4198—Mech. Nat. Bank vs. Ryckman, Jr.
97—Bender vs. Everard.
1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
2577—Witte vs. Brown.
1264—Pomeroy vs. Roberts.
3986—Oram vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
1036—Kiefer vs. Schedd.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
2750—Furlong vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
2668—International Life and Trust Co. vs. Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
693—Hardenbergh vs. Cockroft.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichols.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor.
Nos.
78—Ely vs. Stilwell.
2744—Smith vs. Brague.
3801—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.
1753—Gaidner vs. Sherwood.
2570—Moller, &c., vs. Tuska.
2571—Moller vs. Tuska.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
27—Burke vs. Hone.
28—Grinnell vs. Kirtland.
17—Shields vs. The Mayor.
18—Swoboda vs. The Mayor.
Nos.
19—Schaffer vs. The Mayor.
20—Hafner vs. The Mayor.
21—Jarvis vs. The Mayor.
16—McEvoy vs. McEvoy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
3954—Reed vs. Hingle.
5090—Nordell vs. The Swedish Benevolent Ass'n of New-York.
4399—Guarioso vs. Cummings.
4358—McGuinness vs. Richardson.
3456—Averill vs. Egan.
——Carpenter vs. Hillyer.
5123—Norwood, Jr., vs. Barcalow.
Nos.
5124—Sexton vs. Daly et al.
5125—Same vs. Same.
5126—Van Alst vs. Van Tassell.
5128—Durlach et al vs. Fischer.
5129—Simon vs. Levy.
5130—Hawkins et al. vs. Breen.
5131—Margosky vs. Wronkon et al.
5134—Solomon vs. Morange.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

3657—Heydecker vs. Driggs et al.
4758—Murphy et al vs. Mitnacht.
5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.
5117—Nelson, Jr., et al vs. Gostling.
2874—Johnston vs. Gill.
4804—Dexter vs. Ely et al.
5079—Klein vs. Betz et al.
3237—James vs. Olmstead.
4455—Van Nostrand vs. Stiners.
5237—Guiterman et al. vs. Loenberg.
5367—Schwartz vs. Cunningham.
5135—Shelansky vs. Weiner.
5136—Fogg vs. O'Dea et al.
5139—Kummell et al vs. Nachtman.
5140—Watrous et al vs. Reitmeyer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
5022—Fuerth vs. Altmayer.
5315—Christaler vs. Anderson et al.
5072—Conklin et al. vs. Trumble.
5026—Archer and P. Manufacturing Co. vs. Brundige.
5061—Sedgwick vs. Jayne.
4090—McKittrick vs. Gross
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.
5143—Monahan vs. Brennan.
Nos.
5144—Deitrick vs. Ettinger.
5147—Norton vs. Muldoon.
5149—Klussman vs. Bortelmann.
5150—Reed et al. vs. McClellan.
5156—Mullen vs. Page.
5158—Portens vs. Murray et al.
5160—Mayer vs. Barnes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Shields; Catling vs. Hamilton; In the matter of McMahon vs. Barclay; Eatler vs. Methfessel; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Salem; Van Ingen vs. Race; Muller vs. Luban; Dusenbury vs. Fisher; memorandums.

Marshall vs. Cooper; bond of guardian ad litem, approved.

Stucke vs. Newlin; Rockland County Nitro Glycerine Company vs. Sweet; Billings vs. Hall; Bloomenthal vs. Rose; In the matter of the Market Insurance Company; granted.

Mansing vs. Mansing; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Catlin vs. Catlin; motion denied with $10 costs; memorandum.

Adams vs. Stickwald; bail reduced.

Roberts vs. Hill; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Stone vs. Church; motion for injunction denied and injunction dissolved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Crescent Iron Company vs. Westley; the issue tendered in the amended answer to the amended complaint, entitles the defendants to a proper notice of trial. The order must be granted; no costs.

Diets vs. Diets; I fully agree with the Referee that neither party is entitled to a divorce; the complaint must be dismissed, each party to pay their own costs.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Archer et al. vs. Flynn et al.; findings of fact settled and filed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Alker.

Klein vs. Barz; motion for appointment of guardian ad litem granted.

Worth vs. Flynn; motion granted with $10 costs to abide event of suit.

Meyer vs. Gronan; motion to open default granted. See papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Chief Justice Monell and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF BONDED WAREHOUSEMEN.

Philip A. Madan vs. Jerome Covert et al.—This suit was brought to recover the value of 10,000 cigars stored with the defendant in July, 1872. It appeared in the testimony that, on the night of Oct. 23, 1872, which was dark and stormy, the warehouse was broken into and 25,000 cigars, including those in suit, were stolen. Under these circumstances, it was claimed on behalf of defendants that the warehouse was a proper and sufficient one, and properly guarded; that the character of the night afforded unusual facilities for the act of theft, against which the reasonable precautions they had taken were unavailing, and that though they made every due exertion to recover the property, they had failed. On plaintiff's part it was contended that defendants were negligent in not having a watchman, and therefore responsible for the loss. In opposition to this, testimony was presented showing that there was no such custom as that of keeping a watch in bonded warehouses.

Chief Justice Monell held that the defendants had satisfactorily accounted for the loss of the goods, and, having done so, it remained for plaintiff to show affirmatively the existence of negligence on defendants' part, and on motion of defendants' counsel ordered a verdict for the defendants.

T. C. Campbell for plaintiff; Van Winkle, Chandler, and Jay for defendants.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Before Judge McAdam and a Jury.

SLANDER BY A REJECTED SUITOR.

Sarah A. Wartz vs. Hartwig M. Paradise.—Plaintiff sued the defendant for slander, and it appeared from the testimony that defendant had paid attention to plaintiff, and was rejected by her; that, as plaintiff claims, defendant then circulated rumors injurious to her character, causing her to be shunned by her acquaintances, and resulting in her illness. The landlady of plaintiff testified to her proper conduct, and also to the injurious reports which had been circulated by defendant in relation to her. Other witnesses for plaintiff who were present in court were not permitted to testify, because they neglected to leave court during the preceding examination after having been generally requested to do so by the court at the request of defendant's counsel. The jury found in favor of plaintiff for six cents damages, and the Judge at once granted the request of plaintiff's counsel for a hearing on motion for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being contrary to the weight of testimoney and insufficient in amount. The defense in the case was a denial of the slander by defendant.

Messrs. Breen and Gearon for plaintiff.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,462 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,826 head, or 578 cars against 465 cars for the same time last week. The market was firm at yesterday's rates; there were not sufficient fat Cattle offering to supply the demand; the bulk of the fresh arrivals was through consignments; the market was surfeited with light common stock, which sold at ruinous rates. Sales 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,330 lbs., at $6@$6 30; 150 head Cherokee Steers, ranging from 789 lbs. to 957 lbs., at $4@$5 25; 66 head Michigan stockers, averaging 815 lbs., at $4 50; 46 head Texas Cows, averaging 718 lbs., at $3 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week; the market was heavy at $5 25@$6 50 on all grades; 1,000 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs., at $5 87½@$6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,900 head, against 16,500 head for the same time last week; the market is nearly bare of stock; prices are slightly improved; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Heavy Hogs, $5 60@$5 75.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat steady at $1 11@$1 11¼ for No. 2 Spring; $1 34 for No. 3 Fall. Corn firm and in fair demand at 58½c.@59c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62c. July; 64c.@64¾c. August. Oats quiet but firm at 48c.@50c. for No. 2, according to location. Rye dull and unchanged at 75c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork quiet; jobbing, $18 25. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon firmer and higher for futures; sales of jobbing and order lots at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders; 9⅞c.@10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 10¾c., August; 11c. buyer August. Stock of Dry-salted Meats, Shoulders and Sides, about 12,500,000 lbs.; Bacon, Shoulders and Sides, about 500,000 lbs., against a total of 22,000,000 lbs. last year. Lard easier at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Summer. Live Hogs unchanged; packers' lots, $5@$5 40. Cattle firm for best grades; common to choice Texans, $2@$5 25; medium to fair Native Steers, $4@$4 75; good to extra, $5@$6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Hogs, and 3,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 11.—Lake and Rail Imports—15,392 bbls. Flour, 277,173 bushels Wheat, 202,640 bushels Corn, 23,400 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—184,503 bushels Wheat, 80,800 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—15,200 bushels Wheat, 57,483 bushels Corn, 22,400 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Canal Freights steady; Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat quiet; sales, 20,000 Chicago No. 2 at $1 30½; 2,000 Milwaukee No. 1 at $1 37; Milwaukee No. 2 quoted at $1 35; Port Washington, $1 30@$1 30½; Red Winter, $1 45. Corn higher and scarce; sales 8,000 No. 2 Western at 69c.; 16,000 do. at 70c. Oats steady; sales No. 2 Western at 56c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Barley-Malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, lower, and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 20½; No. 2 do., $1 19¼, cash; $1 18¾, July; $1 11¾@$1 14, August. Corn active and higher at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed, August; High Mixed, 61½c. Rejected, 57c. Oats steady; sales of No. 2 at 45¾c., cash; 43¾c., July. Rye quiet and unchanged at 85c. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 25 for No. 2 Spring. Pork steady at $17 60, July. Lard steady at 11c., cash; 11½c., July. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib Middles at 9¼c., July, loose. Whisky in fair demand and lower at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c.; Wheat to do., 4c.; Corn to Oswego, 7¼c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, and 56,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—Flour very dull; nothing doing. Wheat in improved demand and firm; choice White, $1 65; fair to prime do., $1 50@$1 60; choice Amber, $1 62@$1 65; good to choice Red, $1 50@$1 60; common to fair do., $1 35@$1 45; Pennsylvania do., $1 55; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 40@$1 50; Western Spring, $1 30@$1 40. Corn firmer; Southern White, 90c.; Yellow Southern, 81c.; Mixed Western, new, 80c.@81c.; old, 81c.@82c. Oats steady; Southern, 66c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 62c.; Western White, 63c.@64c. Rye weak at $1. Hay dull at $20@$24. Provisions quiet, only a limited jobbing demand. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15½c. Lard unchanged. Butter—Western dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm at 17¾c.@20c. Whisky—Jobbing sales at $1.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 11.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales car lots Extra White Michigan at $1 70. Corn firm; sales, 1,500 Low Mixed at 72c. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted; $30 Unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $24 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7¼c.; Peas, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—15,200 bushels Wheat, 1,209,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipstuffs—39,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 4,600 bushels Oats, 1,577,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Butter dull; receipts heavy; New-York State and Bradford County, 25c.@28c.; Western, 18c.@20c.; fair to good Western, 14c.@16c. Cheese flat; New-York State, 14c.@15c.; prime Western Reserve, 13c.@13½c.; Half Skim, 8c.@10c. Eggs dull; Pennsylvania, 18c.; Western, 15c.@16c. Flour very dull and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat dull; Red, $1 40@$1 45; Amber, $1 55@$1 59; White, $1 67. Rye, 95c. Corn very dull; Yellow, 78c.; Mixed Western, 76c.@77c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c., June; 12⅜c., July. Whisky, $1.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 24⅞ for No. 1; $1 22⅞ for No. 2; June, $1 22¾; July, $1 21⅞. Oats steady at 45c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 61½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 85c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring; $1 20 No. 3 do. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork, $17 50. Hams in Pickle, 11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Boxed Middles, 9¼c.@9¾c. Prime Lard, 11c.@12⅛c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 123,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 188,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, June 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@80c. Provisions quiet. Pork sold at $18 25. Oats quiet and unchanged at 58c.@60c. Rye sold at 95c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; plain, nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Lard sold at 12½c.@12¾c. Whisky—Sales at 95c.

TOLEDO, June 11.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 41 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 47 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 35 for Amber Michigan; June, $1 36; July, $1 37¼; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 33½; July, $1 30; August, $1 26. Corn advanced, and in fair demand at 69½c. for High Mixed; June, 67c.; July, 69c.; August, 70c.; Low Mixed, 69½c.; July, [illegible]; [illegible], 50c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights active; vessels scarce; to Buffalo, 3c. [illegible] wage, 6c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 [illegible] Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 35. Corn steady; Mixed, 65c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley nominal. Butter firm for choice at 23c.@25c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $9 90@$9 95; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10[illegible]; Clear Sides, 10½c. Whisky steady at 95c.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—Wheat heavy and dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 38; No. 2, $1 33. Corn firm, nominally better; high mixed, 69c.; Low Mixed, 68c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 1, 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 57c. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet; 33c. bid. Resin unsettled; $2 for common Strained. Crude Turpentine—$1 85 for Hard; $2 [illegible] for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye firm at $1 12. Corn dull; old Western Mixed firmly held at 79c.@80c., in lots. Oats quiet at 59c.@62c. for Mixed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, June 11.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

And applicable to

EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE,
Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN,
Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.
LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY,
CAROLINE PIERCE,
Executrices.
d12-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
Administrators.
ja16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, } Executors.
H. R. DEMILT,
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874.
WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Spelt, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JEMIMA PAYNE,
Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Eight hundred tons Pig-iron wanted for ballast. Apply at office of the Company, No. 59 Wall st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—OTHELLO—Signor Tommaso Salvini. Signora Isolina Piamonti. Matinée at 1:30. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT—Mr. Charles Eytinge.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Maud Granger, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—FATE—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE SEVEN DWARFS—VARIETY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The opening chapters of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK'S *new story, "A Fight for a Wife," an original story written for this journal, will be published in* THE TIMES *of Sunday next, and completed the following week.*

THE CHURCHES AND PASTORS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In THE TIMES *of Monday, May 18, appeared the first of a series of articles on the Churches of the Metropolis and vicinity, with authentic biographical sketches of their Pastors. The articles in question comprise a complete and trustworthy history of the several congregations, full lists of the society's officers, besides other matters of general interest, a biographical sketch of the Pastor, and a verbatim report of the sermon on the previous Sabbath. The articles thus far printed comprise:*

1. MAY 18.—*St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Cyrus D. Foss.*
2. MAY 25.—*Trinity Church, Rev. Morgan Dix.*
3. JUNE 1.—*Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Hall.*
4. JUNE 8.—*Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.*

The fifth article of the series will appear in THE TIMES *of Monday next.*

No pains will be spared in the preparation of these articles, and they will be found of great interest and value to all our readers.

The principles avowed by President GRANT in his recent "memorandum" are receiving general approval. Among the most noteworthy evidences of this fact is a letter addressed to the President by Gov. DIX. The Governor's long experience in the business world gives weight to his expressions, and that he is in thorough accord with the people of the State was shown by the prompt response of the Legislature to his appeal for condemnation of the Finance bill passed by Congress and vetoed by the President. That response was not only prompt, but almost unanimous. The following is the Governor's letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, June 9, 1874.

DEAR GENERAL: I have read repeatedly your financial plan, and there is not a suggestion in it in which I do not fully concur. I am especially pleased that you recommend the withdrawal of all circulating notes under $10. That was the French limit, and it was by means of it that the German indemnity was paid. There is not the slightest difficulty in getting as large a basis of specie for our paper currency.

If the country will have the wisdom to adopt your plan I am satisfied that it will prove an effectual remedy for our financial embarrassments.

With sincere regard, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT.

A debate sprang up yesterday in the House on a proposition to appropriate $25,000 for the prosecution of the civil service reform. The opposition was led by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who made a very disgraceful exhibition of himself, more so, if that be possible, than he made on the previous day. He received cordial aid from the Democrats, of course, and among them from Mr. S. S. COX, who must have felt proud of his company. According to Mr. BUTLER, the reform is a sham. But it is not in fact. If it were, Mr. BUTLER would sing its praises. Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, in a few words defined the spirit of the opposition. He said that it was evident that the representatives of both parties desired to return to the spoils system. Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, who made the motion for the appropriation, supported it ably and with determination.

Mr. MORTON yesterday explained the Currency bill reported by the Conference Committee. He frankly declared that it "permitted a reasonable expansion of the currency," just enough, according to his notion, to lead gradually up to specie payments. He also explained that the expansion caused by one of its provisions, which is immediate in its operation—the provision abolishing reserves for circulation—would be about $27,000,000. The expansion allowed by other provisions he estimated at $137,000,000. This makes a total of $164,000,000, which is to take place before the final limit to the greenbacks of $300,000,000 is reached. Beyond that point there is no limit to bank circulation. The Indiana Senator succeeded evidently in impressing his view of the operation of the bill on his friends in the Senate, and it was warmly supported by several inflationists. It was opposed by those who are regarded as friendly to specie payments, except Senator SHERMAN, who gave it very lukewarm advocacy. The Senate will "sit out" the question to-day, and it is hardly worth while attempting to anticipate what the result will be.

It will be remembered that about a month since Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Senate Finance Committee a bill similar to this in all respects but two. The two exceptions are, however, important. One is that Mr. SHERMAN'S bill proposed to authorize $164,000,000 of national bank notes and retire $82,000,000 legal tenders. The present bill authorizes $218,000,000 bank notes, while retiring the $82,000,000 legal tenders. The other exception is that the Sherman bill fixed the date of redemption in bonds at Jan. 1, 1877, and this bill at Jan. 1, 1878, a year later. When Mr. SHERMAN'S bill was reported we suggested its acceptance by Congress as likely to be a finality in financial legislation. If the present bill could obtain the President's approval, we should consider it as better than any bill yet accepted by either house, though we regard it as by no means such a measure as the country ought to have. It has this advantage: So far as it makes any change in the currency at all it substitutes bank notes for Government notes; it provides a reasonably efficient method for redeeming these bank notes; and it reduces the volume of the greenbacks in which they are to be redeemed. Ridding us of Government money, to some extent, it puts an important check on the issue of paper by the banks. We think but little of the redemption in bonds; but on account of the features of the bill to which we have referred, we regard it as not nearly so bad as we had reason to expect.

It is announced that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS is on his way home from Europe. He does not come a day too soon.—*World, June 11.*

Before JEFFERSON DAVIS has been back long, the Democrats will probably discover that he came a great deal too soon. Have they forgotten the beautiful speeches which he made in 1872? We only hope for the sake of the Southern people that he will make no more of them.

There is reason to fear that the miners' strike in Ohio will end in riot and bloodshed. The operators, who have been deprived of the use of their property for several weeks by the strikers, have now employed a large number of negroes, but instead of setting them to digging coal, they find it necessary to drill them in the use of the Springfield rifle, in order that they may be able to protect themselves from violence. This condition of affairs is not creditable to the authorities of Ohio. If there are any men, white or black, who desire to work at the offered terms they have the right to do it, and the whole police power of the State should be exerted for their protection. Gov. ALLEN has sent a single company of militia to the scene of disturbance, but as that has apparently not answered the purpose, he should try what efficacy there is in stronger measures. Gov. ALLEN has the opportunity of rendering a much-needed service to the labor interests of the whole country, and we hope he will not neglect it.

If the ante-mortem deposition of PATRICK LYNCH is to be credited, the too liberal use of the policeman's club promises once more to prove the cause of homicide. LYNCH was assumed by Patrolman SCHLESSNER to be one of the masons on strike who had threatened violence to the men who had gone to work in their places. All the evidence forthcoming in the case shows that this was a mistake, and SCHLESSNER appears to have treated the man with a brutal disregard of ordinary humanity which is daily becoming more common in our Police force. Should the outrage turn out to have been as shameful as LYNCH, lying in the prospect of death, declares it was, some pains ought to be taken to visit his assailant with most exemplary punishment.

MASSA MOSES.

It is by this familiar name that the present Governor of South Carolina appears to be known in his own State. Those of our readers who made themselves acquainted with the facts published yesterday in a letter from our special correspondent will know what manner of man he is. The evidence seems to be overwhelming that he is about as fit to be Governor of a State as any burglar who prowls about the streets of New-York at midnight. He has helped himself to the public funds, and he has handed over the key of the Treasury to anybody else who happened to be short of money. His private character appears to be simply detestable. We were obliged to strike out of our correspondent's letter several passages which might have been offensive to delicacy, but which truthfully describe notorious events in this precious Governor's life. We sent our correspondent to South Carolina in order that we might get at the facts from an unprejudiced source. The only instructions we gave to this correspondent were to tell the truth, and to spare no pains to arrive at the truth. And, thus far, the results of his inquiries fully justify the statements which have been made relative to the shocking misgovernment of South Carolina.

We apprehend that there can be no doubt as to the facts laid before us. In 1865-66 the expenditures of the State Government were estimated at $260,668. The appropriations for 1873-74 amount to $1,789,270—an increase of over a million and a half. The greater part of the money represented by this increase seems to be treated as lawful plunder by the officials of the State. The Governor is charged with robbery. Enormous tracts of land have been confiscated for unpaid taxes. County Treasurers and County Commissioners have been actually convicted of theft. We need not go over every detail of the long story, for we have repeatedly published it in these columns. The question which we wish to press home to the minds of our Republican friends is, is it the duty of the great party to which we belong to defend and perpetuate these frauds, or to condemn and put an end to them?

To this question we have received answers from many sources. In a large number of cases we are told, as we hoped and expected to be told, that the Republican Party will not stand by the reckless misgovernment of MOSES and his gang. In a small number of instances, we have been begged or warned to say no more about it, for fear of injuring the Republican Party. That is to say, when enormous frauds are brought to our knowledge, we are to suppress the evidence of them; and this course, it is thought, would "help the party." In the first place, we have to say in answer to this, that we should decline to take the course suggested even if it would help the party; in the second place, that we do not believe it would help the party. The plan was tried by the Democrats in 1871-72. The *Herald*, *World*, and other Democratic papers, suppressed the evidence of the Tammany frauds. The *Herald*, now so noisy in its talk about "honest Government," never uttered one word against TWEED and his friends—never even published one of the figures which brought their guilt home to them. What was the consequence? Did the *Herald* save the Democrats from defeat? No; it only discredited itself and the party it attempted to protect. When a newspaper joins in an effort to cheat the public, that newspaper suffers as well as the authors of the frauds. But in this case the Republicans are not responsible for the crimes of Massa MOSES. Why should they undertake to defend them? They cannot be concealed. A voice, however, comes to us from Troy saying, "You injure our party." Gratitude is so uncommon a virtue that we are half inclined to look with indulgence even on a diseased manifestation of it. In this case, gratitude for a foreign mission seems to have paralyzed the judgment. "Speak in a becoming manner," says our friend—that is, do not speak above a whisper. He is so amazed at the condescension which picked him out for a foreign mission that, as they say in the East, he is perpetually raising the eyebrows of astonishment and bending the knees of submission. All this seems to us very foolish. The Republican Party lives by virtue of its services to the nation. It has never defended fraud—never attempted to conceal it when discovered. We were much praised by these very journals when we were unearthing the Tweed robberies, but now—it is a horse of another color.

We do not see the difference. We did not attack the Tammany rulers because they were Democrats, but because they were thieves. We shall not now defend Massa MOSES because he calls himself a Republican. We have never scrupled to point out the errors of our own party, and it is rather too late in the day to call upon us to do so now. We admit that it is difficult to reach MOSES and his gang directly. But indirectly we have already reached them. They are scared at the exposures which we have made of their crimes. We find even their own "organs" warning them that they must turn over a new leaf. When once these men understand that the Republican Party will not permit them to subject an entire State to pillage, they will become alarmed, and desist from further spoliations. MOSES is seeking re-election, and we hope he will be defeated. We advise the Republicans in South Carolina to turn him out and elect an honest man. It is their only chance of putting themselves right before the people of the North. If they neglect this advice, they will find that they are sowing sorrow for themselves in the future. They will get no support or encouragement from this part of the country. Tweedism is Tweedism wherever it may be found; and, for our own parts, we shall leave journals like the New-York *Herald* to defend it—we wash our hands of it altogether.

THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL.

Since BUISSON, more than forty years ago, sent a memorial to Congress asking to have a survey made of a canal to connect the Mississippi River below New-Orleans with the Gulf of Mexico, the subject of a proper outlet for the vast commerce of the valley of the Father of Waters has been discussed in a hundred ways. The superior economy of a canal to that of the system of perpetual dredging necessary at the mouths of the great river, was even then conclusively proved, and every day since that time has strengthened the belief that nothing but the canal will ever be adequate to the needs of the port of New-Orleans. The various attempts to keep the passes through which the mighty volume of united streams, the drainage of the continent, makes its way to the gulf, have been attended with signal failure. In 1837 an elaborate and careful survey of the passes and mouths was made by the engineer corps, and some ineffectual efforts at dredging were undertaken, but relinquished. In 1852 parallel jetties were put down for a distance of five miles at the mouth of the South-west Pass, and a new trial at deepening was begun; but four years afterward the condition of the pass was as bad as when the work was commenced. Large appropriations were then made by the Government, and the work was kept up spasmodically. In 1868, steam dredge-boats were placed upon the bars forming in the passes, and by great exertion, the river mouths had been rendered partially practicable for the passage of large ships. From time to time, however, vexatious delays of one or two months have happened to vessels loaded with valuable cargoes, and commerce has been very much depressed by the lack of tonnage at New-Orleans, of which there would always be an abundance if there were better facilities for arrival at and departure from her wharves.

BENJAMIN BUISSON, who was the State Engineer of Louisiana in 1832, may justly be considered the founder of the project of the Fort St. Philip Canal, for he not only memorialized Congress on the subject, but he executed a chart showing that a canal six and a half miles long, commencing on the left bank of the Mississippi, a few miles below Fort St. Philip, and entering the sea about four miles south of Breton Island, would afford safe and easy access to the river to vessels drawing twenty feet of water. Congress seconded his labors with the desired survey, and the surveyor in 1837 reported that the canal project offered "a fairer prospect of certain results than any other plan that has been spoken of for opening the Mississippi to ships of the largest class." Twenty years later, after many estimates of the cost of the work had been made, varying from eight to ten millions of dollars, Mr. MONTAIGN, another noted engineer, brought up the matter again, and produced a plan for constructing the canal at one-third the estimates thus far thought necessary. New-Orleans liberally indorsed this plan, and urged the Government to adopt it. Meantime came the war, and the death of Mr. MONTAIGN, and the canal scheme was lost sight of once more. It is at last before the country in practicable shape—has received the attention and gained the good-will of the Lower House of Congress, and there are possibilities of its final success.

The bill which passed the House provides for a canal two hundred feet wide at the bottom, twenty-five feet deep, to terminate at some convenient point in Breton Pass in the Gulf, to be constructed by and to remain under the direct control of the United States, but to be free to all nations; not to cost more than eight millions of dollars, and to be completed within three years. The Suez Canal cost $90,000,000. It is doubtful whether that mightiest of modern canal enterprises will be of any more benefit to the world at large than a canal from the Mississippi to the Gulf, which can be built by our home engineers, with materials and machinery easily to be found within our own domain. The incomparable riches of the Mississippi Valley will no longer remain undeveloped when the commerce of New-Orleans is unrestricted by natural obstacles; the values now locked up and useless will become vital and of immense benefit to the whole country. More than seventeen millions of our population are directly interested in the successful establishment of a permanent highway from the Mississippi River to the sea, and the whole nation can but be benefited by it. The great region drained by the giant stream comprises seven hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and in 1869 produced more than a billion bushels of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. Europe took as much of this as she could get and carry away, and had the canal been in operation, would have taken a hundred times as much as she did. The grain and cotton and tobacco trade will, in five years after the completion of the Fort St. Philip Canal, furnish to it as much commerce as the Suez Canal can boast of. The Government of the United States will never have occasion to regret opening its principal commercial gateway to all the nations of the earth. If it finally resolves to build the canal, it will do well to seriously consider the wisdom of following up so good a beginning by removing, as speedily as possible, the impediments to the navigation of the main stream of the Mississippi. No other material improvement that could be made in the country would pay for itself so quickly and so handsomely.

A CHANCE FOR A GREAT TELESCOPE.

In another column will be found a list of the splendid series of gifts, amounting in the whole to two millions of dollars, which Mr. JAMES LICK has just conferred on the State of California. The most remarkable of these donations is the setting aside of $700,000 in gold for the purpose of erecting and endowing an astronomical observatory, and equipping it with "a powerful telescope, superior to, and more powerful than, any telescope ever yet made." The author of this magnificent bequest is in every sense of the word a self-made man. Starting in life as a Pennsylvania farmer's boy, he laid the foundations of his fortune as a cattle-raiser in South America. One of the earliest of California pioneers, his riches have grown with the material prosperity of the Pacific slope. He has always been among the foremost benefactors of San Francisco, and in his recent bequests he has followed the wise example of the founders of our own Cooper Institute and Lenox Library, in securing the proper fulfillment of his trust by providing for its organization in his lifetime.

As has been explained in these columns, the United States already possess in the telescope of the Naval Observatory at Washington the most powerful and effective instrument in existence. This is a refracting telescope, with an object-glass of 26 inches diameter and a focal length of 34 feet. The glass for the lenses of this instrument was furnished by CHANCE & Co., of Birmingham, England, but their preparation and adjustment, as well as the arrangement of the delicate mechanism on which the motion of the telescope depends, was the work of the great American opticians, Messrs. ALVAN CLARK & SONS. Under Mr. LICK'S bequest, the same firm are designated as the final judges of the most appropriate site for the proposed great telescope of California and of the world. Curiously enough, the senior CLARK began life, like Mr. LICK, as a farmer's boy, and passed through the intermediate stages of calico printer and portrait painter before, at the age of forty years, he turned his attention to telescopes, with the improvement of which his name will be associated as long as the science of astronomy has any existence.

How amply endowed will be the Lick Observatory, on the summit of the Sierra, may be conjectured from the fact that the great Washington telescope cost but $44,000. The Trustees who have the spending of the $700,000 will be limited simply by the ability of the glass-makers to turn out a lens of sufficient size. We assume that the proposed telescope will be a refractor, since the great reflectors, of which the best known are HERSCHEL'S and ROSSE'S, have been found comparatively useless for accurate observations. The great speculum or object-mirror of the former was 49½ inches diameter, and the latter had two specula of 6 feet diameter. Both were among the marvels of the generations that saw them constructed, but the latter, albeit only thirty years old, is nearly [illegible] date as the former, which was constructed eighty-five years ago. It is just possible that the existence of a bequest large enough to yield six times the price which has ever been paid for a telescope may be the means of giving birth to lenses of what would now be reckoned impossible size and perfection. The 26-inch object lens of the Washington telescope has been duplicated in the one ordered by Mr. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, for the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Va. But though larger lenses have been talked of, their successful production is still problematical. Many costly failures have preceded the attainment of the twenty-six inches diameter, and CHANCE & Co., are said to be the only firm in the world who will undertake the manufacture of a disc of that size.

Under the stimulus of Mr. LICK'S lavish endowment, it is to be hoped that some American glass-makers may be tempted to make an effort to render it unnecessary for our opticians to go to England for their lenses. Science knows no country, and Mr. LICK'S munificent bequest in the cause of astronomy will be hailed by *savans* all over the world. But now that we have at Washington, at Chicago, at Harvard, and at Lexington four telescopes which can be matched by no country in the world, it is to be wished that the scientific workmanship of the country will keep pace with its scientific ardor.

THE ART OF PROMENADING.

In this delightful June weather, while it has not yet grown so hot as to make the exercise a penance, the morning and evening walk up and down Broadway is a pleasure and a relaxation that no business man can afford to lose. The deafening din of the omnibuses and heavily-laden trucks, as they clatter and rumble over the antiquated stone pavement, is, to be sure, somewhat of a trial to delicate nerves. But this is an inconvenience that health and vigor will make light of, and given these, there will be found enough attraction in this daily walk to atone for even greater drawbacks. The throngs of well-dressed pedestrians the multitude of pretty faces—of which, it may be said without undue self-laudation, there can nowhere be seen more—the brilliant shops and long rows of stately buildings, combine to make Broadway a promenade unexcelled in any city of the world. With a few shade-trees and a less noisy pavement, it might be called perfect.

And, as has been said, at no time is it more attractive than during the bright soft mornings and long cool evenings which make June the pleasantest season of our year. That is, normally speaking, for this year the thermometer seems to have gone all astray. However, on the whole, there is not much to complain of, and the uncertainty of the weather even favors the device we are about to mention for adding incalculably to the enjoyment of the Broadway walk. To carry a cane for mere ornament demands a certain amount of effrontery or an expansiveness of style of which all men are not capable. But every one may carry an umbrella without too painful a sense of entirely filling and absorbing the popular gaze, and in this particular June, which seems to have fallen heir to the "rains and ruins of April," umbrellas are even exacted by ordinary prudence. One of those neat little affairs called *en tout cas* will answer every purpose of the cane for adding to the daily promenade a zest of which the uninitiated have no conception.

Perhaps the shortest way for those who wish to master the graceful pastime we refer to would be by actual observation of connoisseurs in the field of action. But as this is not unattended with danger, a few hints may be of service to the learner. The great and simple principle of the art is to carry the cane or umbrella in such a way as to give the largest and most varied amount of discomfort to everybody you pass, without affording any reasonable pretext for resentment. Only practitioners of long experience and profound study attain this delicate precision in full perfection, but even a novice with a few hints may be able to walk down Broadway suggesting as much profanity to his fellow-man as though he had wielded cane or umbrella all his life. He should begin first by seizing his weapon lightly by the handle between thumb and forefinger, and gently swinging it to and fro. With practice this may even be done at arm's length, when the effect in a crowded thoroughfare is sure to be remarkably fine. At first, however, it is best to hang the arm by the side, when the stomach and spines of those before and behind will be sufficiently vulnerable.

An admirable movement also is to place the cane (or umbrella) with a rap or jerk under the arm, the ferule slanting upward toward the shoulder. Dexterously performed, this is almost sure to reach the eyes or nose of the person behind, and is strongly recommended by opticians. Keeping the instrument in the same position, a swift wheel to left or right is productive often of very striking results. Grasping the weapon by the middle and carrying it in the military position of "trail arms," is favored by many. The objection to it is that it attacks no vital part. A rapid circular motion, however, greatly increases the beauty and effectiveness of this *coup*.

It will readily be inferred that these combinations are endless, and in the hands of a proficient may reach an astonishing variety and fertility of discomfort. We have been moved to these remarks by perceiving the great numbers of young men who are not yet proficients, and who, with every disposition to give as much annoyance as possible to passers-by, fail (comparatively) for want of a little instruction. To all such we commend practice and perseverance, the study of good models, and a careful elimination of all such obsolete considerations as regard for the feelings or the convenience of others. Thus they may one day attain the proud distinction of becoming master-nuisances, and will be able to walk down Broadway at its most crowded period, on the finest afternoon, with the utmost comfort and enjoyment.

MAKING PARTIES.

Whenever a lot of politicians become wholly unworthy of public trusts, they generally set about forming a new party, and invariably with indifferent success. This thing has happened frequently in the history of the country, and is now about to happen again. The present movement began with the famous cry of "Anything to beat GRANT." Some of these schemers thought they would make admirable Presidents, and others of them were disgusted because their claims to subordinate offices had not been, and were not likely to be, recognized. Therefore they made common cause, and gathered together all sorts of political odds and ends to make the campaign of 1872. It is needless to state how they fared, for the country remembers the end of that adventure perfectly well.

Soon after their defeat, these persons discovered that there was in existence a powerful and thoroughly organized order known as the Grangers, and they determined to make use of it for political action. In this effort they have been in some degree successful. The laws of the order expressly forbid that it shall in any way be made political, but it is well known how easy it is to evade such laws. It has been done in several States, and notably in Wisconsin last year. It is now proposed to be done in Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas, in all of which conventions have just been held for nominating State officers and making a declaration of principles. The experiment was also tried in Oregon during the recent contest, but it does not appear to have had much popular support. In all these cases, the farmers' granges were the means of political action—not as such distinctively, but the organization gave the adventurers a chance to secure their ends, which they would not otherwise have possessed.

The political charlatans have been, to some extent, both shrewd and fortunate, thus far, in their new venture, which has everywhere been based upon "anti-monopoly," whatever that may mean. The agricultural interests were undoubtedly suffering great hardships, which arose from natural and inevitable causes, and it was not difficult to convince some farmers that these hardships might be immediately removed by political action. Therefore we have recently had an abundance of such conventions, which have been chiefly useful as showing the rapid progress toward lunacy which the managers of these affairs are making. When their utterances have not been the merest platitudes or manifest nonsense, they have contained doctrines which, put in practice, would destroy, not only all government, but society itself. The platform of the Indiana Convention is the most striking specimen of this sort of literature which has yet been furnished to the world.

There are some touches of communism in the platform which at this day and in this country are more amusing than anything else. It is, for instance, impossible to gravely consider such a proposition as this: "Chattel slavery has been abolished, but the rights and relations of labor stand just where they did before emancipation, in respect to division of its product." Happily for mankind, such is the fact, and always will be. But this is not the part of this platform which most deserves attention. It denounces as dangerous to the public welfare banks, railroads, manufactories, indeed, all organized industries, by the simple process of calling them monopolies. The authors of the programme would destroy money by abandoning what they call the "gold base fallacy" and issuing an unlimited paper currency. They think they have found a way out of the difficulty thus presented by saying that this currency shall be "declared equal with gold." But this is not all. Railroads are to be regulated, banks taken in hand, manufactories arranged. In short, Government is to do all the business of the country, and the people are to have nothing to do but sit with folded hands, and enjoy the peace and plenty to be produced by the new era.

We notice that the new movement has had one good effect, for it has convinced the Democrats that they are in a very hopeless condition. The *World* sounds the note of alarm, and although it pretends to find in the Independents further proof of that "Democratic revival" with which it has been haunted so long, it plainly betrays its fear that the Democratic Party is too weak to keep its legs much longer. All these persons are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary anxiety. The people have repeatedly shown that they cannot and will not trust the Democrats. They are even less likely to trust the communism of the Independents. The proposed organization may for a year or so have some disturbing influence upon political affairs, but nothing more need be feared from it. When the condition of the country demands a new party, it will be found without the help of worn-out politicians.

WORKING MEN'S EXCURSIONS.

This season promises to produce an unusual number of excursions, notwithstanding the effects of the financial panic upon the industrial classes. Arrangements have been made for months ahead with the owners of steam-boats and barges for week-day and Sunday trips up the Hudson, down the bay, to Rockaway, Long Branch, and elsewhere. The ward political and social clubs of New-York and Brooklyn are in a state of active rivalry, each trying to out-do the other in the quality and quantity of the "accessories." The boats and barges are to be better protected from the sun, the music, if possible, is to be finer, the refreshments more abundant and of better quality, the managers more energetic and obliging, the "style" more pronounced, and the Police protection "a certainty." This is a fair enumeration of the promises that are being made just now.

A few boat-loads of pleasure seekers have already tested some of these promises, and have had, with one or two exceptions, no particular cause for grumbling or dissatisfaction. To be sure, there has been one case of fraudulent practice which has done much to shake confidence in the programmes of certain organizations. Several weeks ago a pair of swindlers opened offices in New-York and Brooklyn for the sale of tickets admitting the holders to the privileges of steam-boats, barges, and parks between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening on Sunday last. This was announced as the first of a "grand series" of excursions, and the price was so small in proportion to the amount of "genuine enjoyment" guaranteed that the tickets, to use a homely phrase, "went off like hot cakes." The oily speeches of the swindlers and their assistants were the means of causing hundreds to turn out early, and be on hand promptly for the boats when they should come in sight. The minutes grew into half hours, and the half hours into hours, but still there was no sign of steam, or sound of music. Scores of excuses for delay were framed and accepted until a suspicion of swindling gradually grew to a certainty under the broiling sun on the pier heads, on both sides of the East River. There was much indignation expressed, as a matter of course, and some there were who even went the length of vowing never again to purchase an excursion ticket until they could see the steam-boat and barges at the wharf, and hear the drums and brazen instruments playing. The swindlers, it appears, had no sooner taken all the money they could lay hands on, in addition to a considerable sum which they had procured in the shape of three hundred dollar pledges for honesty and industry from several clerks, than they mysteriously disappeared, and have not since been heard of.

A case of this kind at the beginning of the season, as we have said before, is not calculated to help it. The readiness with which the average excursion-goer bites at the bait of the swindler is something remarkable, considering that scarcely a year passes without some such experience as that which we have related. The worst of it is that many well-meaning persons, the condition of whose health is such as to require all the recreation they can get during the Summer months, are deterred from taking pleasure in this particular way from fear of becoming the prey of the sharper. There is really no reason why this should be so, while there are so many ward political and social clubs. It is true that all of these are not to be trusted to faithfully carry out their promises; but still we should say that enough of the honest sort may be found to meet all the requirements of the season. A day spent on the water under the influence of good air and good music is a red-letter day in the history of those whose lines are cast in over-crowded, wretchedly uncomfortable tenement-houses. It is likewise something to be sincerely grateful for to those who are better housed, but who are not much better off pecuniarily. The fact is, there cannot be too many Summer excursions, and all who have the interest of the industrial classes at heart must be sorry when anything occurs that has a tendency to make them less popular. We have thus far refrained from saying unpleasant things in regard to the helter-skelter principle upon which many social clubs organize their Summer excursions, in the hope that they may do better. The Police arrangements have heretofore been strikingly deficient; but if promises can be depended on, this most essential feature of the well-managed excursion will be no longer neglected.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The season at the Union Square Theatre closed last evening. The house, which was tastefully and liberally adorned with flowers, was crowded in every part; a satin programme and a bouquet were in the hands of every lady present; the auditorium, in brief, wore a gala aspect. The play was "Camille." With its performance a singularly fortunate series of entertainments ended. The season began on Oct. 1. "The Geneva Cross" was first produced; then came "The Wicked World;" next "Led Astray," and finally "Camille." All these pieces proved attractive, and "Led Astray" particularly so, for it was acted 161 times consecutively. If the public has been most generous toward the Union Square Theatre, the management of the place has shown itself desirous of retaining its appreciation. The plays brought out have been strongly cast, and they have been superbly illustrated in the matter of scenery and costume. Increased efforts to please are promised for the period to commence in September next, when "The Sphinx," we believe, is to be produced.

RELEASE OF THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—To-day, on motion of District Attorney Beckwith, Judge Woods released Donas Lemaine, Prudhomme Lemaine, Oscar Gibbons, Thos. Hickman, and Clement Penn, the Grant Parish prisoners, who were acquitted yesterday, on their own recognizances to appear when wanted for trial on new indictments, which the District Attorney holds over their heads, the same in all respects as the one upon which they have just been tried, except the substitution of the name of some other dead Colfax negro for that of Andrew Tilghman, for conspiracy against whom, and for his untimely taking off, these men have just been acquitted, and Hadnot, Cruikshank, and Irwin convicted. As each of the forty or fifty colored victims of the Colfax conflict may be made the subject of prosecution against the whites, the end appears distant. Mr. Whitaker, of counsel for the prisoners, gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a new trial, and in case that is overruled, move for an arrest of judgment upon constitutional grounds.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 11.—A meeting of the State Board of Charities, with a full attendance, including Lieut. Gov. Robinson, was held at the Osborne House, in this city, to-day. John V. L. Pruyn was elected President; Wm. P. Letchworth Vice President; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Secretary, and James O. Fanning, Assistant Secretary. The subject of the collection of information relative to the causes of crime, pauperism, and insanity under the concurrent resolution of the Legislature was considered, and measures were taken for a conference with the Boards of Charities of other States with a view to gathering uniform statistics, as recommended by the American Social Science Association. After the adjournment the Western House of Refuge was visited.

A VETO BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 11.—The Governor has vetoed "An act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, and proceedings of the courts of this State." He indorses his objection thereto on the bill as follows: "The bill was submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion, in which the various provisions are considered, and which closes with the following paragraph: 'I have thus hastily gone over the various amendments to be made to the code and, in my opinion, they are all, or nearly all, either unnecessary or positively wrong, and if they should become law the practice of the courts, instead of being improved, would be decidedly worse than it was.' His opinion is concurred in."

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—The annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Historical Society was held here yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. Chas. H. Bell, of Exeter; Vice Presidents, Hon. William L. Foster, and Hon. B. F. Prescott, of Concord. Hon. Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, was elected an honorary member of the society. The annual address was delivered last evening by Hon. G. W. Nesmith of Franklin.

THE RED RIVER RAFT.

SHREVEPORT, June 11.—The Red River raft opened last Summer by the late Lieut. Woodruff has become partially closed by drift, brought down during the recent high water, causing a suspension of navigation on the upper river. The Government appropriation being exhausted, the Board of Trade subscribed funds to reopen it. A nitro-glycerine boat left for the raft to-day. The river will probably be opened in a few days.

EIGHT MILLION LOGS BROKEN LOOSE.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 11.—The timber boom at Fredericktown, N. B., gave way this morning owing to a sudden rise of the water, and 8,000,000 [illegible]

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

THE ARRIVALS YESTERDAY—EXAMINATIONS RESUMED—THE MEETING—ADDRESS OF PROF. DAVIES—THE ALUMNI DINNER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Thursday, June 11, 1874.

It rains to-day as a matter of course. We could not, according to tradition, have two consecutive fine days at West Point in examination week. Still the Alumni Association is fairly represented by seventy members, who have for the most part come long distances to be at the annual dinner, which takes place to-night. There are a great many ladies, too, equally interested in the proceedings, and the post is now as bustling as can be expected under the circumstances. Among those who have arrived to-day are J. A. Hearn, P. E. Sloan, Thomas A. Davis, Lieut. Cockburn, of the British Royal Engineers; Lieut. L. A. White, Fifty-third Regiment, English Army; Judge Davis, N. Y.; Gen. Whipple, of Washington, and others.

The examination of the Third Class in Spanish was resumed this morning by Prof. De Janon and concluded at 1 o'clock. There were no more classes or sections heard in the afternoon, because the Alumni Association's annual meeting began at 1 o'clock and lasted some hours. This was held in the chapel and was called to order by Capt. R. P. Parrott, of the Class of 1824, and the inventor of the gun which bears his name. Rev. C. C. Parsons, of the P. E. Church, a member of the Class of 1861, opened with prayer. The roll was then called, and the following Alumni were found to be present: Simon Willard, Class of 1815; Charles Davis, 1816; Daniel Tyler, 1819; B. H. Wright, 1822; R. P. Parrott, W. H. C. Bartlett, and N. C. Mackae, 1826; A. E. Church, 1828; A. Cady and T. A. Davies, 1829; Z. B. Tower, 1841; J. S. Calmont, 1842; G. W. Morrell, H. L. Kendrick, T. B. Arden, and Gen. Grier, 1835; T. W. Sherman, 1836; W. G. Peck, Columbia College, 1844; G. P. Andrews and Gen. Pitcher, 1845; P. T. Turnley, 1846; Gens. Wilcox and Gibson, 1847; T. D. Jones, 1848; G. L. Andrews, A. Piper, Gen. Whipple, and Rev. T. Patterson, 1851; Gen. T. L. Casey, 1852; Col. Symonds, 1853; Col. Kuger, Gens. Sawtelle and Bingham, 1854; Prof. J. B. Wheeler, A. S. Webb, 1855; L. Lcraine and Col. Hildt, 1856; Col. J. S. Conrad, 1857; Major MacFarland, E. R. Hopkins, Col. R. H. Hall, Col. J. P. Martin, and Col. J. M. Wilson, 1860; Gen. Upton and Col. Dupont, May Class, 1861; Rev. C. C. Parsons, June Class, 1861; Prof. P. S. Michie, Capt. J. R. McGuinness, Lieut. Rielly, Capt. Catlin, and Lieut. F. Phipps, 1863; Capt. Ernst, 1864; A. M. Miller, Assistant Engineer, Quartermaster Marshall, Lieut. E. Hunter, Lieut. Mills, P. E. Sloan, 1865; Lieut. J. F. Stratch, 1866. W. E. Rogers, Lieut. T. H. Barber, 1867; Lieut. D. S. Dennison and Lieut. Volkmar, 1868; Lieut. Chas. Braden, 1869; Lieut. D. W. Parker and R. M. Price, 1870. After the roll-call, under a suspension of the rule by unanimous consent, Prof. Church introduced resolutions inviting the attendance of graduates of West Point, Southern and Northern, at the Alumni dinner, which will take place next year at the Academy on the 17th of June—the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. They were adopted enthusiastically. Mr. Simon Willard, whose prerogative, as the oldest graduate present, it was to preside, declined in favor of Prof. Davies, and the latter was conducted to the chair by Simon Willard and Gen. Tyler.

Before taking his seat Prof. Davies delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF PROF. CHARLES DAVIES.

He observed that when the associated graduates of the Military Academy adopted their constitution in 1869 they wished to connect the day of their annual meetings with the anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution. They wished also to connect it with the academic arrangements for the graduating classes. Hence they selected the Thursday preceding the 17th of June, when that day was not a Thursday, so that the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and the anniversary of their graduation should be brought as nearly as possible together. Thus the first great act in the military history of the country, and the date when each of the graduates entered upon a military life, were both recognized on the day appointed for their annual meetings. At their next meeting the two days would become coincident—both occurring on the 17th of June, and that day also will be the centennial anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution. That battle was fought on the soil of Massachusetts, but it thrilled the nation, and its anniversary was the inheritance of the whole country. In the eyes of military men that event was practically the declaration of our independence, and in the comparatively brief period of time which has elapsed since then, a few colonies, scattered along the Atlantic coast, have developed into a mighty nation, boundless as the continent, and happy in the possession of freedom in its every aspect. It would seem particularly appropriate that the centennial anniversary of the most prominent event of our military history should be properly celebrated at our national Military Academy, and that every graduate should participate in the celebration. The first article of the constitution provided for the admission of all military graduates of the institution, and the association had that day passed a resolution requesting their participation in the celebration. The speaker here directed his remarks to his fellow graduates of sixty classes, reminding them that their next anniversary would mark the termination of the first century of their national life. He invited their earnest co-operation in the celebration by their Alma Mater, where they might dedicate themselves again to the nation, and renew their allegiance and strengthen the ties which bound them together. In illustration of the reasonableness of the suggestions implied in his remarks, he proceeded to recapitulate a brief history of the institution. On the 1st of October, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee of five to prepare a plan for a national military academy. Thus at the very dawn of our national life the public mind was turned toward the establishment of a military school, and an educated soldiery was regarded even at that early period as one of the pillars of a republican Government. In the construction of a peace establishment at the close of the war a military academy was a prominent idea in nearly every plan respecting Governmental affairs that was submitted for consideration. West Point, which had been the key of our military operations during the war, and which bound together the Eastern and Middle States in bonds which could not be broken, was designated as the location for the National Military Academy by an act of Congress passed in 1802. At its inception the academy was not above the grade of a military post, and under such an organization as then existed, even under proper departments of instruction and study, could not reach beyond the mere elements of scientific education. The deficiencies of the system were so apparent that in 1817 President Monroe deemed it wise to make a personal examination of its organization and condition, and the result was the appointment of Major (afterward General) Sylvanus Thayer as Superintendent. From that date a new era opened upon the institution. A liberal collegiate and military education, combined with practical experience in the field, and a personal examination of the military organizations of the great powers of Europe, rendered Major Thayer peculiarly adapted to the position of Superintendent of the National Academy. His military experience demonstrated to him the absolute necessity of military science for a well-appointed army, and all the departments of instruction were separated and organized. Of the great events which transpired in Europe from 1812 to 1815 Major Thayer was a close observer, and he immediately adopted the ideas of the French mind, which were general laws, applicable to every condition of human affairs, and an abstract science so comprehensive as to direct labor in every art. These he combined with the practical methods of the English system, and in their enforcement was successful in obtaining the co-operation of distinguished graduates of European military schools. A strong obstacle to the enforcement of these principles presented itself in the opposition of members of Congress, who appointed the cadets to the Academy. It was quickly found that the interest of Congressmen in those whom they recommended for appointment did not cease with the entrance of their protégés to the Academy. They constantly interfered with examinations, and protested against the rejection of cadets, in many instances, for incompetency and other causes, and the disorganizing influences of this power were continued, in degrees more or less potent, dependent on the intelligence and firmness of the Secretary of State, until 1864, when, by act of Congress, all questions of that character were ordered to be determined solely by the Academic Board. These difficulties could not have been combated by Major Thayer but for the support and sustaining influence of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. In the war of 1812 Calhoun became fully convinced of the importance of a military school to the army and to the country; he regarded its organization as the first duty of his office, and he entered upon that duty with an earnestness which soon strengthened into a passion. The course of studies adopted at the final organization of the academy has been closely followed to the present time. The departments of mathematics, natural and experimental philosophy, and of Engineering, have undergone some changes, suggested by the improvements in science and the better methods of instruction. But the great outline is preserved in all its principal characteristics. The organization, at the very first, seems to have embraced all the necessary elements. The examinations, the rules of merit, and the manner of making appointments into the army have not been essentially changed, and in the department of discipline the rules were simple, reasonable, and plain, and implicit obedience was always demanded. The name of Gen. Winfield Scott was also inseparably associated with the institution, though his relations with it were not strictly official. He was not himself a graduate of West Point, but when crowned with honors as the commanding General of the Army after the war of 1812, he loved to associate with the Faculty and cadets. After the campaign in Mexico he said: "I give it as my fixed opinion that but for the graduated cadets the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted some four or five years, with, in the first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns we conquered a great country and a peace, without the loss of a single battle or skirmish." The paternity of the institution is truly national. Can an institution of such origin, reared under such influences, drawing its pupils from every section and every class, be insensible to the natural yearnings for fraternity and peace—a fraternity that shall recall the past and a peace that shall never be broken? "Let us have peace," and if war be one of the necessities of our present condition, may Christianity go to the battle-field with its harmonizing influences, and when the last echoes of the cannon shall have died away it will calm angry passions and change bitter hatreds into fraternal love. Since the organization of the institution 2,549 graduates have been appointed into the army. Of this number about 750, after terms of service more or less extended, have resigned and been distributed through the various departments of civil life. They have been sought for as civil engineers, Directors of railroads, officers of Militia, and Professors in scientific institutions, and some have become eminent in foreign service. Perhaps no portion of the graduates are so well employed as those who, in time of peace, are temporarily withdrawn from the military service and attached to the civil departments of the Government. They become connecting links between the civil and the military service; and when the tap of the drum summons them to the field, they carry there a knowledge of civil affairs, in addition to their military education. Of the entire graduates of the academy, about one thousand have died. Of this number, two hundred found their graves on the field of battle—five hundred died in the military service, and the remainder after resignation and retirement. About eight hundred are yet in active service—they are distributed throughout the military posts of the army, and are found in all places of responsibility and danger. The result of the four years spent here under such a system are guarantees for the life of the cadet, and the nation may expect that every graduate, wherever he may go, will always walk steadily in the path of duty, virtue, and honor.

In concluding his address the speaker said: Allow me to express the hope that all who can will join our association and assemble here on the 17th of June, 1875—the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Let us come together in the patriotic spirit of that early period of our history. Let us gather round the old flag which we so much honor and love. Let us, together, visit the lecture rooms of science and instruction, where the fountains of knowledge were first opened to us. Together we shall hear the morning gun which breaks the stillness of the dawn, and the reveille, which in olden times awoke us to honorable labor. Together we shall see the sun in his glory, as he bursts the gates of the morning, and pours his golden light upon the mountains; and all this will recall our youth and fill us with joy inexpressible. Amid such surroundings, and on such an anniversary, we shall review the past in the light of Christian philosophy. Then, from the sunny memories of many joys common to us all, and from the grave of all painful recollections, never to be disturbed by thought, by word, or by deed, there will spring up a closer brotherhood, a purer patriotism, and a more abiding love of country.

At the conclusion of Prof. Davies' address, Judge MacCalmont, of Pennsylvania, moved its publication, which was so ordered. The necrological list of the year ending June 11, 1874, contained fourteen names, among which were those of Gen. Hardee, the tactician, Gen. Delafield, of the Engineers, Gen. Harvey Brown, Gen. Hartsuff, and Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

Capt. Parrott, on behalf of the Executive Committee which had charge of the preparations for the erection of a suitable monument to Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, at West Point, reported that several plans had been submitted, one of which was for a bronze bust resting on a pedestal, intended for the parade. None of the plans were considered satisfactory, and the subject was recommitted for the consideration of the committee, who will report in June, 1875. The meeting then adjourned, and the association accepted Gen. Ruger's invitation to lunch at his house.

The association wish to correct an impression entertained by some Southern graduates that the efforts to bring about a meeting at St. Louis of the West Pointers who went South at the beginning of the war, was in opposition to the union of Northern and Southern graduates now so earnestly desired. The meeting that did take place at St. Louis a year ago had for its object the reunion of West Pointers everywhere.

To-morrow the first class will be examined in ordnance and gunnery, which are the last subjects of the course. They will probably be disposed of by Saturday afternoon; but the standing of the cadets will not be known until next week. It was customary in former days, after each class got through a subject, to announce to the members their standing; but under the new rules introduced, I am informed by Col. Ruger, the Professors make out the standings after each section of the programme, and send them to the Adjutant's office, where they remain until the day of final announcement, when the cadets learn how they have done.

The time hangs heavily on the hands of the guests, who to dispel the gloom cast by the miserable weather, danced in the parlor in the afternoon. There have been no drills of the cadet corps since Monday, although one was promised this evening if the rain ceased. This was to have been a sham battle, but it did not come off.

The Alumni Association dinner takes place to-night in the Cadet Mess Hall. All preparations for it were superintended by Lieut. Barber, who put the important affair in the hands of Mr. Jauch, of New-York. The dinner is in every sense a private one. Those invited are Commodore Rogers, Dr. Forsythe, Prof. De Janon, Surgeon Irwin, Col. Church, Judge Noah Davis, Hon. F. Wayland, Hon. R. S. Hale, and Gen. Young, of Georgia. The Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy, also received invitations, but being unable to attend sent letters of regret.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON.

THE SUNNYSIDE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED AT TROY—CONFUSION AMONG THE PASSENGERS—THE DEAN RICHMOND ASHORE NEAR HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., June 11.—While attempting to pass through the draw of the Congress Street Bridge, at 8 o'clock to-night, the steam-boat Sannyside, of the New-York and Troy line, collided with the north guard pier, striking the mason-work a few feet forward of her wheel-house on the starboard side. The steam connection was broken, the steam-chest was opened, and a small hole was made in the boiler, causing the escape of a large quantity of steam and hot water. There were 150 passengers on board, all of whom were hurried to a place of safety on the boat by Jake Burhans, the mate, who saw that a collision was inevitable just before it occurred. The only person injured was a sailor, who was lying on a bale of goods near the forward gangway. He was intoxicated at the time, and inhaled so much steam that his recovery is doubtful. After the accident the steam-boat was overtaken by the propellers and towed to the dock at the foot of Division street. Eighty passengers were taken off the boat before she was taken to the dock by the ferry-boat Abram Dyer. The excitement among the passengers for a time was intense, but a panic was prevented by the prompt action of the officers. The Sunny-side will be towed to New-York to-morrow morning for repairs. The amount of damage will not exceed $5,000. The officers of the steam-boat claim that the piers of the bridge are improperly located, and that the current sets strongly across the entrance of the draw in a south-easterly direction, thus throwing the stern of the boat to the westward. The bridge company, however, is not responsible for damages.

THE DEAN RICHMOND ASHORE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—The steamer Dean Richmond ran ashore at 3 o'clock this morning near Livingston's Creek, south of Hudson. The passengers and baggage were transferred to the steamer City of Hudson and conveyed to Albany. One story says that drift-wood caught in her rudder-chain, rendering her unmanageable; another, that she struck a snag, knocking a hole in her bottom. Her bow is high up out of water. The damage is not yet ascertained.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 11.—The trotting race to-day for a purse of $700, was won by Hermit. Time—2:47, 2:44, and 2:41.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB—A STEEPLE-CHASE CUP TO BE RUN FOR ON SATURDAY.

Messrs. Jerome, Wetmore, and Bennett will give a cup of the value of $750, for a steeple-chase, weight for age, welter weights, to be run over the Jerome Park course, on Saturday, June 13. Entries to be made at the track at 4 P. M. on Friday, June 12. With this lively addition to the four races already on the card, the programme for next Saturday will [illegible] interest, and, doubtless, will attract to the grounds the largest gathering of the season.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

THE SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SOUTH ADOPTED—A SIMILAR PROPOSITION TO BE MADE TO THE CHURCH NORTH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, June 11, 1874.

The session of the Reformed Synod opened at 9:30 this morning, and although a number of the delegates have left for home the interest is still unabated. Last night the session, which was briefly referred to by telegraph, was continued till nearly midnight, and at all times the greatest anxiety was manifested among the members as to the final action of the Synod in regard to continuing the conference between the Synod and the Presbyterian General Assembly (North) another year. The result of the vote—50 for and 60 against—shows how closely the lines are drawn. At the opening of the session to-day Rev. Wm. R. Duryee, after stating that the resolution adopted the night previous touched points in both the majority and minority reports of the Conference Committee, moved that the consideration of both these reports on proposed union be indefinitely postponed. Dr. Ganse stated that he would agree if both reports could be embodied in the minutes of the Synod for the information of the churches. Some discussion followed, when the question was put on Mr. Duryee's motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

It was then moved that the Synod proceed to the consideration of the part of the report of the Conference Committee referring to the Presbyterian Church (South) and the German Reformed Church. The portions referred to were read. Elder Sutphin moved that that part of the report relative to the Presbyterian Church (South) be adopted. Dr. Ganse moved that the report be amended so that instead of two ministers and two elders being delegates, it be one minister and one elder. This amendment was adopted. Dr. Ganse said that none of the co-operative plans proposed in this report could go into effect until it had been considered by the committees of conference and then reported back to the synod. He said that the hearty intercourse he had with the Southern Church would cause him to feel the deepest regret if the proposed co-operative alliance was not ratified by the Synod. Rev. J. Howard Suydam said he would be afraid to go home and have his people ask him why maintain such intimate relations with the Presbyterian Church (South) and reject them with the Church North. Rev. Alex. McElvy was afraid that if the report was adopted the Synod would be voting to build up the Presbyterian Church (South,) and do nothing for the Reformed Church.

On motion, the report, so far as it relates to the German Reformed Church, was adopted, and the present Committee of Synod was empowered to continue its conference with said Churches.

The first business of the afternoon was the election of Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, of the Collegiate Church of New-York, to the position of Beddel Lecturer.

The resolution of Mr. Suydam, offered at the close of the morning session, was amended so as to direct the Committee of Conference to continue to confer with the committee of the General Assembly (North) in regard to any co-operation with that General Assembly within the limits of the arrangement already made with the Southern Assembly, and thus amended was adopted.

An exciting discussion then ensued on the action of the delegate who represented the relations of the Third Church in Philadelphia with the Central Presbytery of Pennsylvania to the General Assembly at St. Louis, and a resolution of approval of his course was adopted.

This evening the revised Constitution, as reported from the Committee, was discussed, and finally adopted, and then the officers for the various boards for the ensuing year were appointed. The Committee on Overtures reported against any change in the Hymnology of the Church, referring especially to the use of the books entitled *Songs of the Sanctuary* and *Hymns of the Church*, which the committee recommended not to be brought into the Church, they being destructive of the harmony of worship. The report was adopted, and at a late hour the Synod adjourned *sine die*, to meet on the first Sunday of June, 1875, at the First Reformed Church in Jersey City.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

THREE BALLOTS YESTERDAY—NO CHOICE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—At the meeting of the Legislative Grand Committee, at noon to-day, Gov. Howard made a speech reiterating his determination not to be a candidate, and asking his friends not to vote for him.

The fifth joint ballot stood as follows: Burnside, 43; Dixon, 26; Barstow, 19; scattering, 17.

The sixth ballot stood:

Burnside, 43; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 20; scattering, 17.

The seventh ballot stood:

Burnside, 43; Dixon, 27; Barstow, 20; Sheffield, 7; Jencks, 4; Bradley, 5.

The committee then adjourned.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF JUSTICE IN BROOKLYN.

It will be remembered that on the second day of the trial of the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County their counsel, Gen. F. B. Tracy, made a motion to have the indictment quashed, on the ground that it was founded on a repealed statute. By the law of 1871 the Commissioners of Charity were required to advertise for supplies, and award contracts to the lowest bidders. It was for a violation of this law that they were tried and convicted. The last Legislature, however, passed a law with a view of correcting the abuses that grew up under the law as it stood in 1871, taking from the Commissioners of Charities the right to purchase supplies and conferring it on the Kings County Board of Supervisors. The point of Gen. Tracy's motion was, that as the law under which the indictments against his clients had been found was repealed, no conviction could ensue on the trial of that indictment. Judge Daniels decided that the enactment taking away the power of the Charity Commissioners to advertise for supplies was merely an amendment to the law as it stood in 1871, and could not invalidate the indictment found against Gen. Tracy's clients. The day following that on which Gen. Tracy made the motion referred to he submitted to Judge Daniels a telegram from Albany, giving the main points of a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in an abortion case, to the effect that no conviction could be had under a repealed statute, even though the offense were committed while the law was in existence upon which the indictment had been found. Judge Daniels refused to be influenced in his action by the telegram. Counsel at once sent for the decision in full, and last evening received it. The abortion case concerning which the decision is given occurred in St. Lawrence County of this State. This morning Gen. Tracy will renew his former motion and submit the decision of the Court of Appeals referred to above. It is the general belief that no other course will be left to Judge Daniels than to grant the motion.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES is sparing no pains or money to make the literary pages of its always welcome Sunday sheet of the utmost attractiveness. Having printed a story written especially for it by the leading American story writer, Bret Harte, it now steps across sea and enlists one of the foremost of the rising English novelists, who has written exclusively for THE TIMES the first story he has ever so contributed to an American journal, "A Fight for a Wife." It will be comprised in THE TIMES of next and the following Sunday.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES is now by far the best newspaper published in the City. It is full of valuable articles, original and selected, and contains more good and carefully-chosen readable matter than all the other City papers put together. In this respect it affords a remarkable contrast to the *Herald*, which is made up chiefly of "personal" advertisements and the announcements of third and fourth rate boarding houses.

A SAMPLE OF NEW-YORK RUBBISH.

It is said that THE NEW-YORK TIMES objects to the idea of the New-York *Evening Express* securing its franchise to the morning telegraphic dispatches of the Associated Press, although it was entitled to them when the association was formed. But since then it dropped its morning edition. And by that act THE TIMES contends it lost its right to resume, at its option.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

[The *Elmira Advertiser* having taken the trouble to publish the above statement, will now, perhaps, state that it is utterly destitute of truth, as it might easily have known, had it exercised a little common sense or the most ordinary care.]

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—At a meeting of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, yesterday, Nathan Wright, of Gilmanton, was elected President. The semi-annual meeting of the society is to take place in September next, at the Isle of Shoals, and the Government Medical Society will be invited to join in the excursion. The place and time of the next meeting was fixed at Concord, for the 3d day of June, 1875.

YACHTING.

REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT—THE RACES WON BY TIDAL WAVE, MAGIC, GRACIE, AND WAYWARD.

The annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club was sailed yesterday over the regular course, from a point off Clifton, Staten Island, to and around the buoy at the South-west Spit; thence to and around Sandy Hook Light-ship, and return. Despite the inauspicious weather, from a landsman's point of view, with which the day opened, the match proved to be one of the most brilliant and exciting in the annals of the club, and drew out the best qualities of every vessel in the contest. Notwithstanding the falling of rain shortly before 9 o'clock a large crowd of spectators, including a great number of ladies, assembled to witness the race, and on board the various private and excursion steamers accompanied the yachts thoughout the entire distance of forty miles. Among the steamers were the Judges' and press boat Wm. Fletcher, Magenta, William Cook, Wm. Tittamer, Twilight, Only Son, Traveller, Chief, Cyclops, Birkbeck, and Chrystenah, the Quarantine tender Nelson K. Hopkins, two United States revenue boats, and the Coast Wrecking Company's tender Relief. The steam yachts Day Dream and Ideal, the latter belonging to the Austrian Consul General, and several similar craft of lesser dimensions, also swelled the fleet of pleasure-boats. There were five prizes in all to be competed for: one of $250 for each of the four classes, without time allowance to any of them, and the Bennett Challenge Cup for the winning schooner of the first class, with time allowance on cubical contents by measurement. The hour fixed for the start was 11 o'clock. The morning was rainy and squally, with a fresh wind from the south-east, and toward 10 o'clock a heavy rain fell, which at one time promised to mar much of the enjoyment of the day, as it was feared it lay the wind and lower the sea, in addition to the personal discomfort it might produce. It abated, however, shortly before 11 o'clock, and was renewed only at brief intervals and with diminished force during the remainder of the day. The vessels were all tolerably prompt in assembling, and but three yachts of those entered avoided the start. These were the schooners Rambler and Peerless, and sloop Breeze.

THE RACES.

When the lines were formed at the starting stake-boats in the Narrows, a cable-length north of Fort Wadsworth, there were mustered the following vessels:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.
Tidal Wave	Wm. Voorhis
Phantom	W. Osgood
Idler	F. S. Colgate

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.
Cornelia	Dr. Vondy
Eva	E. Burd Grubb
Magic	H. T. Garner
Clio	Asten & Bradhurst

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.
Vision	J. J. Alexandre
Gracie	Mr. Waller
Vindex	R. Center

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.
Qui Vive	Mr. Chapman
Wayward	Mr. Morris
Dudley	Edgar Williams

The schooners of both classes formed a single line, as did also the sloops, the latter, however, being 200 or 300 yards in advance. All the vessels were obliged to start from their anchors. The sloops were allowed to spread their canvas before starting, but the schooners were required to have all sails on deck. At 11:10:30 A. M. the signal-gun for preparation was fired from the judges' boat, and ten minutes afterward the starting-gun was fired. The sloops were first to get under way, and went off well together, but the schooners were not quite so uniform. The Cornelia was first to swing to the wind, and began to run down rapidly past the forts in shore. The Idler was next to show fair headway, and fell almost in the Cornelia's track, followed by the Magic and Clio. The Tidal Wave was the last of the schooners to leave the stake-boat, and appeared to make sail rather slowly. By the time she got straightened out to her work she was 200 yards astern of everything else, and did not seem to pick up the wind so quickly. The sloops started with mainsails, jibs, and flying-jibs set, and the schooners carried fore and mainsails, jibs, and flying-jibs. All the top-sails were kept carefully furled, as the weather to the south looked anything but light, and the older yachtsmen predicted broken spars and booms before the day was past. The wind was stiff from south-east, and the sky looked dirty, with any quantity of wind-broken clouds that betokened a still fresher breeze. The bay was covered with white-caps, and there was every indication of a good sea on outside "the Hook." As the yachts sped down toward Dix Island the Idler began to leave the other schooners and crept up on the Cornelia in a style that showed she meant to win if it was in her. Everything, of course, was close-hauled on the port tack, but the Idler stood up to the breeze "like a church," and worked well into the wind. The Magic and Clio were next astern, 300 or 400 yards apart. The Vision had made her way into the wind away from everything else in the fleet, with the iron Vindex on her starboard beam, only a short distance ahead of the Gracie. Off the west bank all the yachts were plowing great ridges of foam from their bows, and drenching their decks with clouds of spray. The Vision foresaw the rough weather ahead and housed her topmast, and the Vindex, carrying a large jib, appeared to be following suit. By this time the Rambler, Tarolinta, Columbia, and Madeleine, four first-class keel schooners of the largest size, were at work running with the foremost vessels of the fleet, though they were, unfortunately for themselves, perhaps, not entered in the race, and could not therefore take part as prize competitors. The three latter vessels were standing up well to windward, and the Columbia, off to leeward, shortly afterward luffed and left the race, as it was understood she had a party of ladies on board for whom the weather was too wild. The Gracie now took things with a rush, and went to the front of the sloops, and was showing the way to the whole fleet. The Vindex and Vision were half buried in foam, with their starboard rails down and their canvas "full and round, without a wrinkle or a fold." The Vindex, however, had not taken in her topmast, and a few minutes later, at 11:50 A. M., her topmast was carried away, taking with it about four feet of her mainmast head. It was an unfortunate thing for the game little sloop, and hundreds of regrets were expressed as she went astern buried in her own canvas, with her topmast swinging in the wind, and her limp sails snapping in the breeze and threatening to throw overboard any man who attempted to furl them. The Idler, still standing up stiffly, set her main-topsail, but took it in again almost immediately. At this time she had left the Cornelia in her wake, and came up squarely abreast of the Vision. All the vessels were now tolerably well closed up, and driving at tremendous speed toward the stake-boat at the South-west Spit. At 12:02 it was evident that no fancy kites would be available, and the Idler housed her fore-topmast, and shook out her main-topsail to the upper air. The excursion steamers ran up and took position for the first event of the race, the rounding of the stake at the Spit, the yachts coming up without going about, and crossing the line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Gracie	12	7	10	Eva	12	16	11
Vision	12	10	48	Tidal Wave	12	16	35
Idler	12	11	04	Cornelia	12	19	14
Magic	12	13	46	Qui Vive	12	21	43
Phantom	12	15	55	Wayward	12	26	30
Clio	12	15	37	Dudley	12	27	11

The leading vessels were greeted with a chorus of whistles from the excursion steamers, and the whole fleet kept on the same tack and stood well in under the land to avoid the heavy tideway at the point of the Hook. Keeping on the port tack, the yachts worked in splendid style past the point toward the heavy sea on the bar, the Idler holding well off to leeward, with the Tidal Wave creeping up very fast on her starboard quarter. The Gracie was leading the sloops, far off in the wind, the Vision pressing her closely. All the vessels, including the steamers, were on the bar at this time, and pitching heavily in the sea. The steam yacht Ideal, a perfect picture of beauty, with a pleasure party, including a number of ladies, on board went through the squadron with a mountain of foam at her bows, and throwing the spray in clouds into the air. The judges' boat struck a sea under her port guards, forward, and had about fifty square feet of her planking torn up, taking a perfect tide of water with the shock. At 1 o'clock the clouds were rifted in the zenith and the sunshine burst through, making a temporary and agreeable contrast to the leaden, rough-weather sky that had prevailed up to that hour. The Tarolinta and Rambler were well to the front, trying their best efforts with the racers. The fleet made a long stretch on the port tack without any material change in position, and at 1:45 P. M., the wind still blowing stiff from south south-east, the Tidal Wave went about. Three minutes later the Idler went on the starboard tack also, followed almost immediately by the Gracie and Vision. The Tarolinta and Rambler kept up handsomely with the leading schooners, and the Foam and Madeleine, two of the free and easy schooners not entered for the regatta, were close up to windward of the last-named vessels. The Tidal Wave and Idler kept well away, the latter vessel having some advantage, but the Rambler set some of her working topsails and began to go to the fore, the position soon being, Rambler, Idler, Tidal Wave, and Tarolinta. The two racers made a tremendous stretch away to leeward under the Navesink lights, and at [illegible] P. M. the Gracie, which had been holding close to the wind on the starboard tacked to port on her rounding run to the light-ship. The Rambler and Tarolinta had meanwhile gone about also, and came for the home turning point at a splendid gait, and went around jibing in splendid style. Some of the excursion boats not distinguishing them from the entered racers, saluted them with whistles, and both yachts ran off for home before a spanking free wind, the Rambler running wing and wing. While all this was going on the Tidal Wave and Idler had tacked for the light-ship, having made a tremendous stretch to leeward, and were coming on with a rush, the Idler evidently losing ground. At 2:35 the Gracie came driving along and crossed the line in magnificent style, leading the entire racing fleet, and was greeted with whistles, music by the bands on the various boats, and cheering and the waving of handkerchiefs. As soon as she had crossed the line she went up in the wind, put about, and ran for home before the wind. It was neither necessary nor prudent that she should jibe in so fresh a breeze, for she was far in advance of her class. The Foam and Madeleine were the next vessels to cross the line, but as they also were not in the race no time was taken.

The Madeline, when rounding, happened to come up on a lumpy sea, and presented a beautiful spectacle as she leaped almost clear of the water, showing nearly one whole side of her bright copper sheathing. The Tidal Wave and Idler were next around, and in close order, both vessels jibing beautifully as they swung into the home-stretch. The other vessels came up in good style, and the fleet crossed the line in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		
				Clio	not timed
Gracie	2	35	44	Vision	not timed
Tidal Wave	2	41	52	Cornelia	not timed
Idler	2	44	42	Eva	not timed
Phantom	2	41	40	Dudley	not timed
Magic	2	58	..	Wayward	not timed

The Qui Vive had dropped out of the race somewhere off the Hook. As the Phantom ran off before the wind she ran up her jib topsail, and the Idler shortly afterward followed suit. The Tidal Wave still kept her lead, and, determined not to lose it through short canvas at least, sent up her jib topsail likewise. Everything started for home, and the sight was a splendid one as the fine fleet of steam and sail recrossed the ugly water on the bar. The racers maintained their positions evenly, and kept well to port so as to make short runs for the South-west Spit stake-boat. It was all plain sailing, with plenty of freshening wind still steady from south south-east, and everything running free. The only serious question was as to how many of the yachts were going to beat the steamers to the home stake boat. The time taken at the Spit was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	3	31	00	Idler	3	35	50
Gracie	3	33	50	Phantom	3	39	00

The other vessels were strung out astern, most of them at brief intervals, but the judge's boat steamed for the home stake-boat so as to take the winner's time, as it was certain that at least two of the above four must be victorious. The Rambler was far away in the van, with a cloud of canvas on her, and the Tarolinta was not far in her wake. Off the West Bank the breeze seemed to freshen on the Rambler, and she fairly ran away from everything, steamers and all. Presently the Tidal Wave got it also, and went up toward the Narrows with a similar burst of speed, passing the Tarolinta as though she were a raft. She swept on toward the goal, and reached the stake-boat at least a quarter of a mile ahead of any of the steamers, and immediately luffed to the wind to take the victor's rest, having made as fine a race as has been seen for many years. The Idler strained every rope for time, as she was allowed time by the Tidal Wave in the match for the Bennett challenge cup, and might yet succeed in obtaining that trophy. The time at the home stake-boat was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	4	09	40	Clio	4	51	39
Gracie	4	19	27	Vision	4	56	46
Idler	4	19	44	Cornelia	5	10	00
Phantom	4	20	27	Wayward	5	50	32
Magic	4	31	43				

THE WINNERS.

The regatta match being sailed without time allowance the following vessels are winners:

First-class schooners	Tidal Wave
Second-class schooners	Magic
First-class sloops	Gracie
Second-class sloops	Wayward

The Tidal Wave is undoubtedly the winner of the Bennett Cup also, as her allowance to the Idler is only about seven minutes, and she beat her ten minutes and four seconds. The Dudley and Eva had not reached home at sundown. In rounding the South-west Spit, on the home run, the Idler's jibboom was carried away by her jib topsail, and her foremast spreader was bent almost double. This was the last casualty of the regatta.

Altogether the regatta was one of the finest ever sailed in New-York Bay, and stamps the Tidal Wave as a superior vessel. The Gracie also has won golden honors for the magnificent display she made as a sloop in such heavy weather and over so extended a course, the distance being forty miles. Much dissatisfaction was felt at the fact that the heavier yachts did not participate, as the weather was precisely of the kind to show their qualities and suit their tonnage. In all there were the large schooners Dauntless, Alarm, Columbia, Josephine, Rambler, and Tarolinta afloat in the bay, and taking more or less part in the pleasure display, but no actual part in the race.

The following table shows the actual time made by the vessels of the various classes:

FIRST-CLASS SCHOONERS.

	Time Home. H.	M.	S.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.
Tidal Wave	4	09	40	4	49	10
Idler	4	19	44	4	59	14
Phantom	4	20	37	5	00	07

SECOND-CLASS SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Magic	4	31	43	5	11	13
Clio	4	51	39	5	31	09
Cornelia	5	10	00	5	49	30
Eva	Withdrew.					

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Gracie	4	19	27	4	58	57
Vision	4	56	46	5	36	16
Vindex	Disabled.					

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
Wayward	5	50	32	6	30	02
Dudley	No time taken.					
Qui Vive	Withdrew.					

SERIOUS RESULT OF A STRIKE.

A STONE-MASON FATALLY CLUBBED BY A POLICEMAN—ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT OF THE VICTIM.

On Wednesday, the 3d inst., the masons employed on a row of buildings in process of erection at Sixty-first street and Third avenue, "struck" for higher wages. The contractor in charge of the building refused to accede to their demands, and they were paid off and discharged. Other men were hired in their places, and in the afternoon the discharged workmen gathered about the buildings and made threats of violence against the men who had been employed to replace them. Information was sent to Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who detailed a number of policemen to protect the men while at work at the buildings. Among these officers was Patrolman Louis Schlessner, a young man, who has been a member of the Police Department since March last. A crowd of "strikers" were loitering about the buildings, and were several times driven away by the Police. Patrick Lynch, aged forty-three years, of No. 427 East Fifty-ninth street, a mason, was among the latter, and between 1 and 2 o'clock he became engaged in an altercation with Patrolman Schlessner, and the result was that Lynch was terribly clubbed about the head and face by the policeman, and so seriously injured that his life is now despaired of. He was arrested, taken to the East Fifty-ninth Street Station, and thence to the Fourth District Police Court, where the officer preferred a complaint of assault and battery against him, and he was required to give bail for trial. Since Lynch's release he has been confined to his bed, suffering from the injuries received at the hands of the policeman, and Dr Wm. B. Maguire, of No. 225 Seventh street, the physician in attendance, fearing a fatal result informed Coroner Woltman, who, last evening, proceeded to the residence of Lynch, and, impaneling a jury, took his ante-mortem deposition as follows:

"On Wednesday, June 3, I was coming down Third avenue, near Sixty-second street, between 1 and 2 P. M. I stood there waiting to see a boss mason who is putting up some houses at Sixty-first street and Third avenue. I was anxious to see him to ask him for a job. I saw him, and as he came toward me I saluted him, and asked him how he was getting on with the work. He replied as well as he could, and left me, and I returned toward his work. The police officer who beat me stood there also. He walked past me two or three times, and dispersed some men who stood around. Soon after he passed by me again, and asked me if I wanted to see any person in particular. I told him I did not. He then turned toward me and said, I have told you three times to leave here. I told him that he was mistaken, and that he must be drunk or crazy to say so. He then raised his club, called me a ——, and said he was not drunk. I ran around the lamp-post to avoid a blow from his club. He ran after me, and caught me by the collar of the coat. I tried to get away, and broke his hold. I ran out into the middle of the avenue, and he followed me and caught me again. I tried to get away, and he struck me twice on the head with his club, and the blood poured down over my face. I then struck him on the neck to make him let go his hold. I got on the curb-stone on the opposite side of the street, and he continued to club me all the time. I struck him and kicked at him. A citizen passing by advised me to go quietly with the officer. Another policeman came up and advised him not to club me any more. They both took hold of me and took me to the station-house in East Fifty-ninth street. I was taken to court that afternoon, and put under $300 bail to stand trial for assault upon the officer. I was not attended by a doctor at the station-house. I was sober that day. Patrick McCarty, who lives at No. 326 East Fifty-seventh street, was present and saw the affair. Since that day I have been sick and confined to my bed from the beating I got. I now identify the Police officer present, Louis Schlessner, as the policeman who clubbed me."

On this statement the jury rendered a verdict against Officer Schlessner, and he was placed in custody to await the result of the injuries. The accused states that Lynch was loitering about the place on the afternoon in question, and he ordered him away several times, but he refused to go, and was insulting and abusive. He attempted to drive him away, whereupon Lynch struck him in the neck. The officer then struck him on the head with his club, and a fracas ensued, during which Lynch received the injuries from which he is now suffering. The officer was compelled to call upon another policeman to assist him in taking Lynch to the station-house.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SECOND AVENUE.

Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Thomas Coyle, aged twenty-six, of No. 329 East Forty-sixth street, while at Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, was shot in the leg and seriously wounded by an acquaintance whose name he refused to divulge to the Police. Coyle had been at a ball on Wednesday, and while there quarreled with the young man who subsequently shot him. While on their way home, and when at Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, the quarrel was renewed, with the result above stated. Coyle is now at Bellevue Hospital, and Capt. Allaire, of the Twenty-first Precinct, is endeavoring to discover and arrest the assailant.

THE ROBBERY AT THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A gentleman residing in Troy, who returned from this City on Tuesday, informed a reporter of the Troy *Times* that Van Vessler, the clerk in the Grand Central Depot, who stole $36,000 from the company's safe and fled with an accomplice, sailed for Europe recently. It was supposed that Vessler was in Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., and Detective Scanlon, one of the sharpest officers in the employment of the railway company, made a close search for him, but without success. It is now known that he went to Florida immediately after the robbery, and recently returned to this City, where he remained concealed for a day before sailing for Europe with his companion. A cable dispatch has been forwarded to Queenstown, Ireland, to procure their arrest on the arrival of the vessel at that port.

LATE DISCOVERY.—"Morse's Luxurene," for the hair and scalp. Most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off. Price fifty cents. For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by John F. Henry, Curran & Co., Chas. N. Crittenton, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, Inflamed Joints of the feet, GILE'S & CO.'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA gave immediate relief. HENRY I. MAGONIGLE, Booth's Theatre. Depot No. 451 6th av.; Hudnut's, Herald Building; Reichardt's, corner 28th st. and 4th av.—*Advertisement.*

All persons would like to have luxuriant, beautiful hair. BURNETT'S COCOAINE has won laurels.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S INSECT POWDER is the most powerful and effective insect power in the world.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. Twenty-five cents a box.

Burke's Silver-Gray Cassimere Hat is the only correct style. No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Atkinson's Extract White Rose.
55c. a bottle. WILLIAM M. GILES & CO., Chemists. No. 451 6th av.

Lundberg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BURR—KIP.—On Wednesday evening, June 10, 1874, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Robert Abbatt, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, WILLIAM HENRY BURR to CORNELIA BRINCKMAN KIP, all of this City.

COOK—DUNCOMB.—At Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, June 11, 1874, by Rev. F. M. McAllister, WILLIAM C. COOK (formerly of Philadelphia) to MARY PAULINE, daughter of David S. Duncomb, Esq.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COSTER—SETON.—On Thursday, June 11, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. E. Winchester, DONALD G. W. COSTER to ELIZA A., daughter of the late Alfred Seton.

ENGLE—TUTHILL.—On Wednesday, June 10, in Middleburg, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's step-father, Dr. James Lanyer, by Rev. Dr. Sanford W. Roe, J. L. ENGLE to ELLA F. TUTHILL, daughter of the late Dr. James W. Tuthill, of this City.

GILBERT—McCAY.—In Brooklyn, the 10th inst., by Rev. O. R. Howard, D. D., of Bath, N. Y., Mrs. SABRIA ELLSWORTH McCAY, to F. B. GILBERT, Esq., of Grand Rapids, Mich.

HAVILAND—DANNAT.—On the 10th inst., at the American Embassy, Paris, THEODORE HAVILAND, of Limoges, France, and JULIA M. DANNAT, daughter of William H. Dannat, of this City.

HULIA—BLAKENEY.—On Wednesday, June 10, by Rev. Richard Radley, at the residence of the bride's mother, Stafford, N. Y., JOHN S. HULIA to ADELIA L. BLAKENEY. No cards.

ROWE—MUNN.—On Wednesday, June 10, at Westminster Church, South Brooklyn, by Rev. J. Clement French, REGINALD C. ROWE, of Barbados, West Indies, to JENNIE LOUISE, eldest daughter of Wm. J. Munn, Esq., of Brooklyn.

STARR—GILSEY.—Wednesday, June 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, DANIEL E. STARR and PAULINE, youngest daughter of the late Peter Gilsey. All of this City.

STOBO—BAIRD.—June 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., ROBERT STOBO, eldest son of Robert Stobo, Esq., of Glasgow, and MARGARET E., eldest daughter of John Baird, Esq., of New-York.

SMITH—PRATT.—In the First Presbyterian Church of the City of Albany, on the 10th inst., by Rev. James R. Boyd, D. D., of Geneva, Mr. ELLIOT SMITH, of New-York, to Miss JULIA C. PRATT, only daughter of Mr. James H. Pratt, of Greenbush Heights.

SHOPP—HUYLER.—On Wednesday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, Tenafly, N. J., by Rev. Clarence Geddes, J. MARSHALL SHOPP to GEORGIE E., youngest daughter of Garret Huyler.

STEINER—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Lyman, ALBERT STEINER to EMMA, daughter of John Phillips, all of Brooklyn.

WILMERDING—ELBERT.—In Philadelphia, Thursday, 11th June, by Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, JOHN CURRIE WILMERDING, of New-York, and MARY BECK, youngest daughter of Wm. T. Elbert, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

AIKMAN.—On Wednesday morning, June 10, SARAH, widow of the late Robert Aikman, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 22 Tompkins place, Brooklyn, on Friday, 12th inst., at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

BEAM.—In London, Sunday, May 17, JOHN V. BEAM, JR., in his 43d year.

Funeral services at St. James Church, Goshen, Saturday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train via Erie Railway leaves 23d st. 8:45 A. M., and Chambers st. 9 A. M., returning 1:45 and 5:45 P. M.

HORNER.—On Tuesday, June 9, 1874, Mr. JAMES HORNER.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 465 West 23d st., on Friday next, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

JAHN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 9, 1874, FREDERIC FRANK, son of Adolph and Justina Jahn, aged 25 years, 10 months, and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion's Lutheran Church, Henry st., between Clark and Pierpont, on Friday, June 12, at 3 o'clock.

KRUG.—Tuesday morning, June 9, ELVIRA NESI, wife of John B. Krug, aged 30 years and 10 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, 12th inst., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. L. Nesi, No. 24 Irving place.

LITTLE.—At the residence of his mother, on Thursday morning, June 11, CHARLES W. LITTLE, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Church at Greenville, on Saturday, June 13, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

NORTON.—At Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 10, Mrs. AMELIA A. NORTON, widow of the late Rev. Herman Norton, in the 76th year of her age.

PURDY.—At her late residence, Morrisania, JANE TICE, widow of the late Samuel H. Purdy, in the 76th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from St. Ann's Church, 138th st. and St. Ann's av., on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—June 10, HANNAH SMITH, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, Emeline P. Doan, on Freeman st., fourth door west of Franklin, Greenpoint, Long Island.

SWIFT.—At Menton, France, April 14, JOHN LAKIN SWIFT, M. D., of Syracuse, N. Y.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 31 Fayette Park, Syracuse, on Saturday, June 13, at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the evening of the 10th inst., of pleuro-pneumonia, SARAH, wife of Jotham Wilson, aged 64 years 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence in Eighty-fourth st., between Ninth and Tenth avs.

WETMORE.—On Wednesday morning, EDWARD A. WETMORE, of the late firm of O. & A. Wetmore & Co., in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Tabernacle, Schermerhorn st., near Nevins st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.
JAS. C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAMPHLET UPON BRIGHT'S DISEASE, diabetes, gravel, (calculi, and stone,) gout, rheumatism, indigestion, diseased liver, prostate, bladder, kidneys, and other incurable diseases by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by NATURE'S SPECIFIC, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 10:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON," "A DAUGHTER OF HETH," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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OF
SUNDAY, JUNE 14,
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SUNDAY, JUNE 14,
SUNDAY, JUNE 14,

WILL CONTAIN THE FIRST PART OF MR. BLACK'S NEW STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER, AND ENTITLED

A FIGHT FOR A WIFE.
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THE SUNDAY EDITION
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THE BEST PAPER PUBLISHED.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
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TRIPLE SHEET.
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES
IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS THEREFORE THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
UNDER THE TREES.
By SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME.
Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.

"A very pleasant book for a Summer in the country, to be read under the shade of spreading trees or by the side of some murmuring stream, when the mind is too indolent for study, and too much in love with tranquil ease to follow out the perplexing mazes of a novel. The volume is made up in part of pleasant reminiscences of the author's own wanderings through interesting scenes in his own country and in foreign lands, and in part of familiar essays suggested chiefly by incidents and experiences of out-door life. There is, indeed, something in the volume for almost every mood, for rainy as well as for sunny days."

II.
SECOND-COUSIN SARAH.
A Novel.
By W. F. ROBINSON,
Author of "Little Kate Kirby," "For Her Sake," "No Man's Friend," "Poor Humanity," &c.
8vo, paper, 75 cents.

A readable story. It has plenty of incident.—*Athenæum*, London.

A book which it is impossible to lay aside. The writer exercises a marvelous fascination over the reader, from his life-like delineations of character and the magical power of the conversation.—*John Bull*, London.

An interesting, amusing, and clever novel.—*Sunday Times*, London.

This novel is decidedly one to read.—*Vanity Fair*, London.

Will maintain the reputation of the author.—*Examiner*, London.

III.
MISS MOORE.
Miss Moore. A Tale for Girls. By GEORGIANA M. CRAIK, author of "The Cousin from India," "Mildred," &c. Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 90 cents.

This forms the sixth volume of BOOKS FOR GIRLS, written or edited by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, 90 cents each. Little Sunshine's Holiday.—The Cousin from India.—Twenty Years Ago.—Is it True?—An Only Sister.—Miss Moore.

IV.
COLLINS'
MY MISCELLANIES.
MY MISCELLANIES. By WILKIE COLLINS. With a Steel-plate Portrait by Halpin. 12mo, cloth, $1 50. Uniform with Harper's Library Edition of Wilkie Collins' Novels.

Now Ready:

ARMADALE.	POOR MISS FINCH.
BASIL.	THE MOONSTONE.
HIDE-AND-SEEK.	THE NEW MAGDALEN.
MAN AND WIFE.	THE WOMAN IN WHITE.
NO NAME.	QUEEN OF HEARTS.
THE DEAD SECRET.	MY MISCELLANIES.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, June 11, Joseph McGuire sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the three-story brick store and lot, 20 by 34.3, with gore adjoining on rear, 9.5 by 8.6, known as No. 244 Fulton street, south side, 20 feet west of Washington street, to William Hodston for $13,600. William Kennelly sold, under decree of foreclosure, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue, to R. G. Lalor, plaintiff, for $11,000, and adjourned the foreclosure sale of the twelve lots of land on Tenth avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to Thursday, June 18.

James M. Miller sold, by order of executors of the late Hannah Gowdey, the three-story and basement brick-front house, 22.3 by 26.6, and lot, 25 by 70, No. 25 Downing street, north side, between Bedford and Bleecker streets to C. Sandford, for $7,700.

Blackwell & Utley sold, by order of executrix, to close the estate of the late Sidney S. Blackwell, three and one-third acres of land and water front, south of and adjoining the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Glenwood, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., to William Rogers, for $4,200. Also sold, under the same orders, a farm of fifty-five acres of land, with improvements, located on the Chappaqua road, at Merritt's Corners, near Sing Sing, Westchester County, N. Y., to John F. Austin for $3,410. The same auctioneers sold by public auction, under the same orders, on the grounds, at Hastings, on the Hudson, on Wednesday last, 200 building lots for an average of $140 each, or an aggregate of $26,000. The prices obtained were fully up to the expectations of the owners, and about 600 persons attended the sale. The particulars in detail will be found below.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday last, sold by public auction, on the premises, at New-Brunswick, N. J., during the day, and at Masonic Hall, at that place, in the evening, 454 building lots, for an average of about $90 per lot, or an aggregate of $36,308. The attendance was very large, fully 5,000 persons being on the grounds, 700 of whom were taken from New-York by an excursion train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The competition by bidding for the property was very active all through till the close of the sale, and the prices obtained were quite satisfactory to all parties concerned. The particulars in detail will be found below.

O. H. Pierson & Co., by public auction, sold on the premises, on Wednesday last, at Chatham, N. J., about ninety lots of land for an average of $107 per lot, or an aggregate of $12,487 50. The details will be found below.

The three houses and lots noted to be sold by order of the court, in foreclosure, on Wednesday last, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, known as Nos. 193, 195, and 203 McDonough street, near Gates avenue, Brooklyn, were not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows, all taking place at the Exchange:

By E. A. Lawrence, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the Knickerbocker Hotel property, on Fifth avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 three-story brick store and lot, 20x34.3, with rear gore adjoining, 9.5x8.6, No. 244 Fulton st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Washington st.	$13,600

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9x99.11, on s. s. of 126th st., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av.	$11,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brick front house 22.3x26.6, and lot 25x70, No. 25 Downing st., n. s., between Bedford and Bleecker sts.	$7,700

By Blackwell & Utley.

3⅓ acres land, with 400 ft. water-front on Hudson River, adjoining the depot of Hudson River Railroad at Glenwood, Yonkers, N. Y.	$4,000

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

55 acres of farm land on Chappaqua road at Merritt's Corners, near Sing Sing, N. Y.	$3,410

SUBURBAN SALES—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots corner Livingston av. and 9th st.; Wm. Fletcher	540
4 lots on 9th st., rear of above; F. O'Brien	300
7 lots on 9th st., adjoining; A. B. Cruden	448
4 lots corner Livingston av. and 10th st.; M. Seeley	520
4 lots on 10th st., rear of above; M. Seeley	260
7 lots on 10th st., adjoining; L. Bemmiss	420
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 9th st.; A. B. Cruden	256
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 10th st.; L. Bemmiss	240
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 9th st.; M. Kay	200
8 lots on 9th st., rear of above; J. Tucker	272
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 10th st.; E. Bache	200
8 lots on 9th st., rear of above; Mr. Platt	240
4 lots corner Livingston av. and 10th st.; J. Bassett	420
4 lots corner of Livingston av. and 11th st.; J. Bassett	420
2 lots on 11th st., rear of above; Mrs. Jones	120
2 lots on 11th st., adjoining; Mrs. Jones	112
6 lots on 11th st., adjoining; E. P. Wardell	362
1 lot, corner Codwise av. and 11th st.; M. Gaven	61
3 lots on Codwise av., adjoining; G. Guntz	150
4 lots, corner Codwise av. and 10th st.; M. Seeley	240
4 lots on 10th st., rear of above; T. Marsh	240
7 lots on 10th st., adjoining; O'Brien	399
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 10th st.; T. Goodwin	220
4 lots corner Codwise av. and 11th st.; T. Goodwin	220
8 lots on 10th st., rear of above; James Carey	320
8 lots on 11th st., rear of above; James Carey	296
1 lot corner Livingston av. and 11th st.; Fredk. Adams	135
7 lots corner Livingston av. and 12th st.; J. S. Barnes	637
2 lots on 12th st., rear of above; Meserole	100
11 lots on 12th st., adjoining; Col. Hamilton	550
14 lots on 11th st., rear of above; M. T. Wild	904
8 lots on Codwise av., 11th and 12th sts.; Wm. Harkins	320
8 lots on 11th st., rear of above; Goodwin	232
2 lots on 11th st., 100 ft. from Codwise av.; Meserole	50
6 lots on 11th st., adjoining; Goodwin	180
16 lots on Livingston av., 11th and 12th sts.; Col. Hamilton	1,576
18 lots on Codwise av., 11th and 12th sts.; Mr. Van Sickle	1,278
8 lots on Codwise av., 11th and 12th sts.; M. Munson	400
16 lots on 12th and 13th sts., rear of above; W. Fletcher	640
2 lots, being the entire block No. 10 on map; G. Dezaldo	2,296
8 lots on Codwise av., between 13th and 14th sts.; Mr. Lane	280
2 lots on 13th st., adjoining above; Mr. Simmons	50
2 lots on 13th st., adjoining above; Mr. Jones	52
2 lots on 13th st., adjoining above; Mr. Seeley	56
2 lots on 13th st., adjoining above; Mr. Hubbard	46
4 lots on 14th st., adjoining above; Mrs. Ficken	108
2 lots on 14th st., adjoining above; Mr. Seeley	56
2 lots on 14th st., adjoining above; J. L. Van Dore	50
4 lots on Livingston av., corner 14th st.; Mr. Pine	640
4 lots on 14th st., adjoining above; Mr. Pine	250
3 lots on 14th st., adjoining above; Mr. O'Brien	157
4 lots corner of 14th st. and Codwise av.; Mr. Hubbard	200
14 lots on Codwise av. and 16th st.; Mr. Dunham	728
39 lots, house, and grounds; Geo. Rule	11,300
11 acres of woodland; Dr. Atkinson	1,595
4 lots corner 14th st. and Codwise av.; Pine	100
4 lots on 14th st., adjoining; J. Cook	100
4 lots on 14th st., adjoining; Marshall	108
20 lots on 15th st., Railroad av.; B. Knevals	500
4 lots on 15th st., corner Codwise av.; G. A. Frink	120
7 lots on 16th st. and Codwise av.; Geo. King	315
1 lot on 15th st., corner Codwise av.; Seeley	62
4 lots on 15th st., adjoining above; Wilkinson	188
8 lots on 15th st., adjoining above; Harris	360
2 lots on 15th st., adjoining above; Willis	80
6 lots on 15th st. and Railroad av.; T. Brunson	212
2 lots on Railroad av.; A. Brown	65
2 lots on Railroad av., corner 16th st.; P. Corrigan	60
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Branson	60
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; J. Wells	70
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Harris	70
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Harrison	75
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Goodwin	70
2 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Goodwin	80
3 lots on 16th st., adjoining above; Goodwin	120
Carriage-house, barn, &c	1,150

HASTINGS ON HUDSON.

By Blackwell & Utley.

Lot No. 3, n. e. corner Old Broadway and Warren st., to P. O'Mara, Tarrytown	$312
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, e. s. Old Broadway; 2 lots adjoining; P. O'Mara, Tarrytown; each	107
Lots Nos. 4 and 5, n. s. Warren st., 94 ft. e. Old Broadway; 2 lots; Maurice Dunn, Hastings; each	137
Lots Nos. 6 to 9, n. s. Warren st., 210 ft. e. Old Broadway; 4 lots; Thos. Fraser, New-York; each	195
Lots Nos. 10 to 13, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; Thos. Fraser, New-York; each	245
Lots Nos. 14 to 17, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; John Carlon, Dobbs' Ferry; each	340
Lots Nos. 18 to 21, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; Mr. Cone, New-York; each	300
Lots Nos. 22 to 25, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; R. Taylor, New-York; each	220
Lots Nos. 26 to 29, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; F. M. Curry, Hastings; each	195
Lots Nos. 30 to 33, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; Henry Bachus, Hastings; each	100
Lots Nos. 34 to 37, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; Henry Bachus, Hastings; each	85
Lots Nos. 38 to 41, n. s. Warren st., adjoining Old Broadway; 4 lots; W. H. Morrell, New-York; each	42
Lots Nos. 47 and 48, s. e. corner Old Broadway and Warren st.; 2 lots; John Carlon, Dobbs' Ferry; each	305
Lots Nos. 49 to 50, s. s. Warren st., adjoining, 2 lots, James Watson; Hastings, each	155
Lots Nos. 52 to 54, s. s. Warren st., adjoining, 2 lots; John Gallier, New-York, each	185
Lots Nos. 55 to 58, s. s. Warren st., adjoining, 4 lots; John Gallier, New-York, each	279
Lots Nos. 59 to 62, s. s. Warren st., adjoining, 4 lots; John Gallier, New-York, each	170
Lots Nos. 63 to 66, s. s. Warren st., adjoining, 4 lots; John Carleton, each	....
Lots Nos. 67 to 74, w. s. Summit, Warren to Hudson sts., 4 lots; C. J. Starins, Dobbs' Ferry, each	160
Lots Nos. 75 to 78, n. s. Hudson st., 4 lots, adjoining; W. A. Hall, New-York, each	160
Lots Nos. 79 to 81, n. s. Hudson st., 4 lots; John Gallier, New-York, each	175
Lots Nos. 83 to 86, n. s. Hudson st., 4 lots, adjoining; W. Mattison, New-York, each	180
Lots Nos. 87 to 88, n. s. Hudson st., 2 lots; M. Mattison, New-York, each	155
Lots Nos. 102 to 103, s. w. corner Hudson and Summit sts., 2 lots; J. Courtney, Hastings, each	150
Lots Nos. 104 to 105, w. s. Summit st., 2 lots; Mr. Lawrence, Hastings, each	142
Lots Nos. 106 to 107, w. s. Summit st., 2 lots; F. M. Curry, each	72
Lots Nos. 98 to 101, s. s. Hudson st., 104 ft. w. of Summit st., 4 lots; Mr. Booth, New-York, each	95
Lots Nos. 94 to 97, s. s. Hudson st., 4 lots, adjoining; Mr. Booth, New-York, each	100
Nos. 89 to 93, s. s. Hudson st., 5 lots, adjoining; Mr. Booth, New-York, each	92
Lots Nos. 127 to 136 Summit st., e. s., Hudson to Warren, 6 lots; Thos. M. Lee, Hastings	150
Lots Nos. 137 to 144 Summit st., rear on Pearl, 8 lots, Thos. M. Lee, Hastings	75
Lots Nos. 145 to 146 Dodworth st., Hudson to Warren, 6 lots; Thos. M. Lee, Hastings	150
Lots Nos. 147 to 152, n. e. corner Fulton st., 8 lots; M. Deyer, New-York	105
Lots Nos. 153 to 160, n. e. corner, adjoining, 8 lots, N. Deyer, New-York	95
Lots Nos. 161 to 162, n. w. corner Pearl and Fulton sts., 2 lots; Mr. McGuide, Hastings	102
Lots Nos. 163 and 164 Pearl st., n. s., adjoining, 2 lots; David Welsh, Hastings	72
Lots Nos. 165 to 170, adjoining, 6 lots; John Spehn, Hastings	75
Lots Nos. 171 and 172, adjoining, 2 lots; Mr. Deyer, New-York	105
Division st., between Warren and Hudson, 12 lots, Mr. Deyer, New-York	57
Division st., between Hudson and Fulton, 12 lots; Mr. Deyer, New-York	47
Fulton st., 6 lots; Mr. Deyer, New-York	55
Also, 4 lots at $72 50 and 12 lots at	75

CHATHAM, N. J.

By O. H. Pierson & Co.

Lot No. 41, block No. 7, 25x127; O. H. Collin	$195
Lot No. 40, block No. 7, 25x127; B. F. Small	665
Lots Nos. 39, 38, 37, block No. 7, 25x148; M. C. Hull	472
Lots Nos. 36, 35, 34, 33, block No. 7, 25x100; M. C. Hull	750
Lots Nos. 30, 31, 32, block No. 7, 25x150; J. P. Snow	517
Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29, block No. 7, 25x90; M. C. Hull	517
Lots Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, block No. 7, 25x150; O. H. Collin	787
Lots Nos. 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, block No. 7, 25x150; M. C. Hull	1,147
Lots Nos. 11, 12, block No. 7, 25x150; George Bushell	180
Lots Nos. 9, 10, block No. 7, 25x150; J. P. Snow	187
Lots Nos. 8, 7, 6, 5, block No. 7, 25x150; O. H. Collin	336
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block No. 7, 25x150; J. P. Snow	342
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 3, 25x150; B. D. Harrison	150
Lots Nos. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, block No. 1, 25x150; S. S. Tallmadge	1,425
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, block No. 1, 25x50; J. P. Snow	679
Lot No. 10, block No. 1, 25x144; John T. Van Wert	150
Lot No. 11, block No. 1, 25x144; John T. Van Wert	150
Lots Nos. 18 and 19, block No. 2, 25x150; Patrick Flynn	270
Lots Nos. 20, 21, block No. 2, 25x150; B. F. Small	232
Lot No. 22, block No. 2, 25x150; B. F. Small	105
Lots Nos. 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, block No. 9, 25x144; Lewis Sayre	1,073
Lot No. 16, block No. 9, 25x144; Lewis Sayre	120
Lot No. 15, block No. 9, 25x144; Lewis Sayre	102
Lots Nos. 14, 13, 12, 11, block No. 9, 25x125; O. H. Collin	225
Lots Nos. 38, 37, 36, block No. 8, 25x135; B. F. Small	307
Lots Nos. 28, 27, block No. 8, 25x150; M. C. Hull	240
Lot No. 13, block No. 5, gore, 16x200; John J. Magathan	80
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, block No. 5, 25x70; M. C. Hull	500
Gore on Lincoln av., 64x318; M. C. Hull	1,080
Total	$12,487

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, June 10.

Broadway, s. e. corner Fulton st., 4.11x160.2x5.9x160.2	$125,000
Liberty st., n. s., No. 43, 27x73	30,200
Lafayette place, (No. 14,) e. s., 100 ft. n. of 4th st., 24x8x100; also, lot adjoining above on n. s., 3x47	20,000
Orchard st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x87.6	17,900
Water st., n. s., No. 604, 21.1x60.8, ½ part	900
West st., n. e. corner Murray st., 53x87.5, bulkhead, water rights, privileges, and all other right, title, &c., of grantor in and to land lying in front of above premises	28,000
21st st., n. s., 46.6 w. of 4th av., 14x74.4	23,500
40th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x56.1, ½ part	500
41st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9	47,500
131st st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x99.11	14,000
Avenue A, w. s., 77.6 ft. n. of 13th st., 25.11x100, ½ part	8,250
Avenue C, n. w. corner 11th st., 26x83	10,700
Lexington av., s. w. corner 97th st., 100.11x80	27,500
Madison av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 55th st., 20.5x80	42,500
1st av., w. s., 61.9 ft. n. of 24th st., 18.6x100	8,100
8th av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 126th st., 99.10x100	20,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Broadway, s. e. corner Fulton st., 62.8x159.9x58.2x160.2, 63 years, (from May 1, 1874,) per year	$31,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 45th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—In Ninth Ward, with or without carpets and mirrors; terms to suit purchasers; size, 22x40x75. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"OGONTZ."

FOR SALE—All that magnificent estate, late the residence of Mr. Jay Cooke, situated in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Penn., about eight (8) miles north of Philadelphia, containing about 176 acres of lawn, forest, and farm lands. A station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad is on the property.

The splendid mansion is superbly furnished, the walls hung with valuable oil-paintings, and the library well stocked with books.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to ROBERT SHOEMAKER, Esq., north-east corner of 4th and Race sts., Philadelphia.

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND WELL-APPOINTED residence lately occupied by Ex-Gov. Cooke, on the Heights of Georgetown, corner of Washington and Stoddard sts.

This is one of the most complete houses in the District of Columbia, with large halls, parlors, chambers, dressing and billiard rooms, china closets, pantries, and a splendid dining-room; spacious grounds surround the house. There is a large stable, with accommodations for six horses, coaches, servants, &c.

The premises can be viewed by parties desiring to purchase on application to Messrs. SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 1,429 F st., Washington, D. C.

EDWIN M. LEWIS,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE OF the finest farms in the State at a great bargain; 100 acres, seventy under cultivation and balance good timber land; house in perfect order, and containing nineteen rooms; barn 40x100; outbuildings, &c.; stock and all utensils necessary for working a farm; immediate possession; house partly furnished, all of which is new. For further particulars apply to or address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York, or B. A. MUMFORD, Real Estate Agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield, N. J.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, &c., &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE OR exchange for New-York City property, or an interest in a well-established paying business; one of the most desirable places; mansion and thirteen acres; all modern improvements; on the Hudson River. For full particulars, address Lock Box No. 33 Newburg, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N.J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to
A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

$7,500.—FIRST MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY in Kings County, near Brooklyn, for sale; worth at least three times the amount; one year to run. Address ROSS, CROSS & CO., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT STAMFORD.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874, an estate of 120 acres, on North Stamford and Long Island Roads, two miles from Stamford, one mile from proposed NEW-YORK AND EASTERN RAILROAD. There are four or five fine building sites that overlook the Sound. One plot of fourteen acres is unsurpassed; will overlook new reservoir, and gives view of the whole horizon. STAMFORD WATER MAIN runs along the highway past the property. Will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable. Sale POSITIVE.
ALFRED HOYT, Executor.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT SHIPPEN Point, near Stamford, Conn., at Auction.—On FRIDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, elegant hotel, with five acres surrounding, with one mile of water front, facing Long Island Sound; also fifty-eight acres to be disposed of in building plots.
WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer,
No. 50 New Bowery, New-York.
Take 12 M. train at Grand Central Depot, stopping at Stamford, where stages will be in waiting for Shippen Point. NO POSTPONEMENT.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

24TH WARD.

SPLENDID PROPERTY
ON
HARLEM RIVER HEIGHTS,
and on the river, with valuable
WATER GRANTS,
One mile north of High Bridge, and opposite the new PARADE GROUND.

PARTITION SALE,

June 15, on the premises, at 12 o'clock.
June 16, at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, same hour.

The beauty of the view from the ground will repay the trouble of a visit.

To be sold in plots of five lots and upward, front,
SEDGWICK AV.,
MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, 205TH AND 206TH STS.,
ALL NOW IN PUBLIC USE.

Particulars of the owners, No. 34 Pine st., Rooms Nos. 11, 12, and 13, or of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On MONDAY, June 15, the first day of sale, the 11:30 A. M. train from Central Depot, at 42d st., will stop at the property, although but five minutes' walk from the regular depot at Morris dock.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1874,
At 12 M., on the premises,
200 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

FORTY-THREE MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which has practically solved the question of rapid transit, and with the finest ferry-boats and cars running out of New-York, has rendered this property more accessible from the City Hall than any point on the island north of 50th st. The fare by commutation is less than 11 cents per trip.

These lots are handsomely situated, fronting 5th, 6th, and Washington avs., and on an elevation commanding extensive views, in the immediate vicinity of fine improvements, churches, schools, and stores, and convenient to three railroad stations.

Roselle, favorably known as a peculiarly attractive town, fourteen miles from New-York, two miles beyond Elizabeth, is noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surroundings. Its rapid growth has been remarkable, and at present there is not an unoccupied house in the town, and many new buildings are in course of erection. Roselle has four churches, a fine hotel, academy, schools, and stores, and NO NUISANCES of any kind whatever.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Luncheon before the sale.
Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M. For free tickets and maps apply to the Auctioneers, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. THIRD AVENUE.—Five-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1,562 3d av., between 87th and 88th sts.; gas and croton throughout; water-closet and bath-room on each floor; in good order; possession immediately; $16,000 now on mortgage. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH, on the Hudson; fifteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, splendid view, beautiful grounds, fountain, ample garden; price low. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., or of HOWLAND & BRANDRETH, Sing Sing.

TO RENT, NEAR MONTCLAIR—FURNISHED COTTAGE; improvements, bath, &c., beautiful grounds, unequaled shade and view; neighborhood very select; only four minutes from depot. Call to-day.
A. G. DARWIN, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET FURNISHED.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the three-story high-stoop house, with French roof, twenty-five feet front, with vacant lot adjoining, No. 117 West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

TO LET, IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—AT MODERATE rent, cottage, eight rooms, by the brook; large grounds, well shaded; garden, fruit, and berries in abundance. Address Box No. 217.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES TO LET NEAR CITY HALL.—NEIGHBORHOOD very quiet; entrance from two streets, a fine suite of rooms; also single offices; will be let very low to a responsible party.
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

General sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.
Real estate department, No. 21 Park row.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, BRONZES, &c.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10:30 o'clock,

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE NO. 44 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

all the handsome furniture contained in said house, comprising in part carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green satin; rosewood etageres, buffets, centre-tables, oak buffet, extension-table, dining chairs, in leather; French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, chandeliers and cornices, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, curled hair mattress, feather beds and bedding, velvet and Brussels carpets, china, crockery, glassware, together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) June 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 6,000 packages Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves, and quarters, London Layers and Layers; 56 frails Dates. At 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Giuseppe; can be seen on Pier No. 17 East River. Also, fresh Mountain Oranges and Lemons, cargo Western Sea; can be seen on Pier No. 12 East River. Also, 2,000 boxes fresh Mouton Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Belgic; can be seen on Pier No. 52 North River.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
(Entrance on Greene st. Post Office Box No. 1811.)
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

The following-named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 16th day of June, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

1	42-pound James Rifled Gun.
129	Gun Carriages, Caissons, Forges, Battery and Mortar Wagons, Mortar Beds, and Sling Carts.
20	Wheels for Field Carriages.
230	Sets of Artillery Harness.
23,215	Breech and Muzzle Loading Carbines, Muskets and Rifles.
6,907	Sabres, Swords, Lances, and Pikes.
2,242,852	Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, and Revolvers.
8,227,535	Percussion Caps.
102,320	pounds of Lead and Bullets.
2,860	pounds of Horse Shoes.
140,000	pounds, more or less, Projectiles.
20,000	pounds, more or less, Scrap Brass, Copper, and Iron.
2,860	pounds Sheet Copper.
22,087	pounds Sulphur, (Brimstone.)
1	Fire Engine and Hose.

Also, quantities of Artillery Implements, Appendages, and Parts for Small Arms, Primers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, Artillery Harness Parts, Cartridge Bags, Rope, Tools, and Utensils.

Dealers in Scrap Metals, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application to the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale as soon as the bid is accepted, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores to be removed within fifteen days from the close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of White and Yellow Pine and Spruce Piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 13 to 18 inches diameter at large end. Subject to conditions to be named by the auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT,
WILLIAM GARDNER,
WILLIAM BUDD,
Commissioners of Docks.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria

BRANCH OF THE
Washington City & Point Lookout RR.
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,
UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

EVANSVILLE CITY

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Principal due 1890.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,"

OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

At an election for Directors of this Company held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	HENRY COFFIN,
AMOS R. ENO,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
JOHN WATSON,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	WILLIAM PALEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. S. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	AMOS ROBBINS.
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Vice President, and Mr. GEO. T. PATTERSON, Jr., was appointed Secretary.
W. POST, Secretary, *pro tem.*

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector st.

NEW-YORK, May, 1874.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY having paid to this Company the sum of Thirty Thousands Dollars in currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this Company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next, for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company issued under said mortgage to the extent of Fifty-nine Thousand Dollars in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This Company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds, at a greater premium than ten per cent. above par in currency.

Union Trust Company of New-York.
EDWARD KING, President.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.
A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE Missouri State Six per Cent. Bonds, known as the "Hannibal and St. Joseph" issue, maturing on the 16th inst., will be paid upon presentation at this office, on and after that date.
JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 16, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.—The first mortgage bondholders are requested to meet on the 19th day of June, at 4 P. M., at the Cooper Institute, same room as before, for purpose of receiving and acting upon the Committee's report.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY. COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating two notes drawn by L. A. Bartlett, Dec. 12, 1873, for $11,500; April 2, 1874, for $13,400; and one auditor's certificate, Board of Public Works, Washington, D. C., No. 1,110, for $38,500, as payment on the same has been stopped.
L. A. BARTLETT & CO.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent.; also, an extra dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from 20th inst., to July 1, 1874, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books will be closed on the 20th day of June until July 1.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate.
V. PREVOST, Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Summer term opens April 9.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York, REOPENS Oct. 1. PROF. NAIRNE, of Columbia College, has the department of Belles-Lettres and Metaphysics. Address as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—THE ANNUAL Commencement of the University of the City of New-York will be held at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY, June 18, at 10:30 A. M.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION FOR ADMISsion of students will take place on TUESDAY, June 16. Applicants will assemble in the Chancellor's room at 9:30 A. M.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR the Summer months to teach finishing, music, singing, and foreign languages, or as companion to a lady either residing in the country or who intends to travel. Address Mme. S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, No. 77 University place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD solid business paying large profits; staple goods; trade established; about $3,800 cash required; the present owner will guarantee to take of the party purchasing, if the goods are kept up to the standard now made, $1,000 worth a year for four years, and will also assist in advancing the interests of the business; none need reply unless wanting a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, No. 28 Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

$12,000 TO $15,000 CASH, WITH BUSIness ability, invested in the manufacture of iron goods in this City, will command twenty per cent. profit annually. Safe opening to use above amount, with services, or place son in trade. Address IRON, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$10,000 CAPITAL WANTED BY A manufacturer of over twenty years' experience; has full stock of machinery; money wanted as working capital; first class City references given and required. Address TALLMAN, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, WANTED—TO EXtend a lucrative manufacturing business in this City, now in first-class hands; a desirable opportunity for the right party, who, with real name only, may address MURRAY, Station F, Post Office.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

$25 PAID FOR INFORMATION WHICH eventuates in a superior accountant's securing remunerative employment. Address Post Office Box No. 2,187.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES TO GET A FIRST-CLASS colored cook, either man or woman; must bring good recommendations. Call at No. 4 West 34th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.; conducted by American ladies.

ALL HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, AND Summer houses can be supplied at once with excellent servants, by calling at the great Scandinavian Institute, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE GERMAN AGENcy, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st., a great number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

A NO. 1 COLORED SERVANTS AT TITUS' Agency, established, 1858. No. 247 Thompson st., corner Washington square.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy English girl, who thoroughly understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl; in Harlem preferred, or anywhere; would like to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a small family; is very neat, tidy, and willing; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A nice girl; willing to assist in washing, or would do light house-work; has good references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY colored girl, with good City references, as chamber-maid or waiting; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 812 2d av., between 43d and 44th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; in city or country; is a respectful, economical and willing servant; competent and trustworthy, and highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTant sisters; one as thorough cook, washer, and ironer, and the other thorough good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work; City or country; have good recommendations from last place. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who is a good cook in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, (with son ten years of age,) with good City references, as cook, wanting a steady home the year round in the City. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE COLORED WOMAN, with considerable experience, as meat or pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business; or will attend to both branches in a small boarding-house, but hotel preferred. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Welsh girls, with good reference and very capable, places together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as good plain cook; will assist in washing; private family; is experienced and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in either Summer boarding-house or hotel or restaurant; City or country; has a thoroughly capable and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish woman, for City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK; BEST CITY references. Can be seen for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 18 Gramercy Park.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very highly recommended young German girl, as cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., corner Bowery.

COOK.—BY A PERFECT GERMAN COOK WITH first-class references; City or country. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO THORoughly understands her business; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 115 West 19th st.

EMPLOYERS, GO TO MRS. HARDMAN'S Grand Central Employment Office for first-class help of all nationalities; City and country; hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying, in person or by written order, at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; understands milk. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 9 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By a neat, respectable, and industrious young woman as laundress and chamber-maid; is competent in either capacity; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, NEAT, TIDY girl, who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, puffs, flutes, ruffling, &c.; either in City or country; good recommendations. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORWEGIAN YOUNG WOMan; is a thorough laundress and fine washer, ironer, &c.; is strong, neat, capable, and obliging disposition; has satisfactory City references. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day or week to wash and iron or house-cleaning; best City references. Call at No. 320 East 29th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich st.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 419 5th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE, NEAT, YOUNG woman, lately landed, to care children and do chamber-work, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good home; private family and City preferred. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse and plain seamstress; has long experience, and very fortunate in caring children; is willing and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM its birth; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; has the very best of references from her last place, where she lived seven years. Call at No. 230 East 54th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PERSON (ENGLISH) speaking French fluently, as nurse to one or two children; no objection to traveling. Address for one week, Paris, Box No. 2,814 Post Office, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS INVALID LADY'S sick nurse, and can do a little fine washing; has splendid City references; also that of physicians. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF GOOD character; is used to the care of a baby from one month old; would like to wait on a lady, do up-stairs work or sew; is a good plain sewer. Address Mrs. Tilly, No. 443 West 17th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, or as companion to an invalid, in country, anywhere, or any distance; has satisfactory references to suit. Address or call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RUSSIAN FINN, OF THIRTY YEARS, as nurse for growing children or infants, or invalid nurse or assistant house-keeper; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT AMERICAN, WITH best reference, as nurse and seamstress, &c.; wants a good home; moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, AS nurse and assist with chamber-work, or wait on a lady and sew; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objections to the country. Call at No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in millinery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant woman, thoroughly competent in bringing up a young child; good City reference; City or country. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS NURSE; can take care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; good City reference. Call at No. 543 6th av., fancy store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl, to take care of children and make herself useful; sixteen years of age. Apply at 329 East 28th st.

NURSE OR CHILDREN'S MAID; ENGLISH; just arrived; lived with first-class families in England; good City references. Can be seen at No. 22 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who thoroughly understands the making of children's clothing, cutting, fitting, &c.; is a good family seamstress in every respect; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objection to assist with chamber-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; is a first-class waitress; can give the best references from her last and only place; speaks English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and dining-room in style. Call at 33 East 20th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER; good City references. Address T. S. H., No. 225 7th av., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man can care and drive horses; care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and nice washer and ironer; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11 st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; is sober, willing, and obliging; is a good careful driver; can be highly recommended from present place of employment. Call at No. 416 Clinton av., Brooklyn, or No. 21 Park row, Room No. 22, New-York.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A single man, aged twenty-eight years, who is a good plain gardener; can milk, care and drive horses, care cattle, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly competent man; understands the business in all its branches; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; eleven years best City reference from late employer. Address M. C., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THOROUGHly competent man; understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 82 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; IS A Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—I WOULD LIKE TO GET A GOOD place for an exceptionally willing and faithful coachman, who will leave me at the end of the month, and whom I can recommend. Address 19 East 62d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A USEFUL and obliging young man as coachman and groom; City or country; can be highly recommended. Address John, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, as first-class coachman; understands waiting on table; good City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be disengaged in a few days; best of reference. Call at or address Mr. Langdon's stable, No. 2 East 56th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is willing and obliging; can furnish the best of City and country reference. Address J. S., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; will be disengaged on Saturday. Apply at present employer's stable, Nos. 103 and 105 West 53d st., for Wm. K.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, COMPETENT MAN; refers personally to present and former employers. Call or apply to C. Lamb & Son, 13 and 15 East 58th st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A man aged twenty-nine years who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening; care green-house, grapery, &c.; also can drive horses, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man; understands gardening and the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; has best reference. Address T. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

STABLEMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, lately landed, who served in that capacity for a long time in the old country; is also a good driver; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

TO FAMILIES LEAVING TOWN.—A YOUNG bank clerk, to economize, desires to lodge in a gentleman's house during the Summer months; no remuneration; references. Address SAFEGUARD, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, ON A GENtleman's place in the country; by the year; is a good stone mason and understands all kinds of frame work; can furnish the best of references from last employer of five years. Address, D. S. BROWN, Box No. 187, Morristown, N. J.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended Frenchman, who can do both waiting and cooking in a small family; has unexceptionable references from New-York and Paris. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING Italian, French, German, and English as waiter in a private family; can furnish the best of City references; is willing to do anything required. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City reference given; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. S., No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman; speaks English; no objection to the country; best City reference from last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHANIEL KELLY and JAMES M. GOODENOUGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Nathaniel Kelly and James M. Goodenough, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHRISTIE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of William H. Christie, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP OBERDORFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Philip Oberdorfer, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 152 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 22d day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled an "act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM COHEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Hiram Cohen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of June, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of June, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je5-law3wF*

NO. 4,260.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. GRIFFEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John L. Griffen, of New-York City, of the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1874.
NICHOLAS D. HERDER, Assignee.
je5-law3wF* No. 99 Murray st., New-York City.

NO. 4,701.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1874. HERMAN FOX, Assignee.
je5-law3wF* No. 335 Broadway, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 13, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC ... SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC ... SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, July 4, at ...

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN ... June 13
PEMBROKE ... June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE ... Saturday .. June 13
PEREIRE ... Saturday ... June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125 ... Second Cabin, $75 ... Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA ... SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA ... SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—After Saturday, June 13, the steamers of this line will be dispatched every alternate WEDNESDAY until July 22, when regular weekly sailings (EVERY WEDNESDAY) will commence.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Saturday ... June 13	Ethiopia, Tuesday .. June 23
Victoria, Tuesday .. June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y. June 25
Italia, Thursday ... June 18	Elysia, Saturday ... June 27
Australia, Sat'day. June 20	Bolivia, Tuesday ... June 30

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken. To be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, June 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE ... June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ... June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE ... June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ... July 7, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH ... July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ... July 21, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.	Italy ... Sat., June 27, 3 P. M.
Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A. M.	Spain ... July 4, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS ... Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ... Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, July 11, 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general offices, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP STATE OF GEORGIA,

for

BELFAST AND GLASGOW DIRECT.

The splendid new steam-ship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail from the company's pier, No. 36 North River, SATURDAY NEXT AT NOON.

A few choice rooms left in first and second cabins.

Passage at reduced rates in currency.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway, Agents.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination, conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are subjected in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. DOW, Tuesday, July 7.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN ... June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC ... June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, June 13.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Wednesday, June 17.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ATLAS ... June 26
CLARIBEL ... July 17
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES ... June 21
ETNA ... July 7

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana direct) ... June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) ... June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) ... June 25
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico) ... June 27

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO.

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship ASHLAND, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to
L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets to packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens' Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	8:30 P. M.	Friday, 12th	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 16th	8:00 A. M.	Monday, 15th	3:00 P. M.
Wedn'day, 17th	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 16th	3:00 P. M.
Thurs'day 18th	11:00 A. M.	Wedn'day, 17th	4:00 P. M.
Friday, 19th	12:00 M.	Friday, 19th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 20th	12:30 P. M.		

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed'sday, 10th	11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th	4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th	7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 14th	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring st. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st. 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. R. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eaglewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.
H. R. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

FISHERMEN, IF YOU WANT TO LOSE A thirty-pound fish, don't use FORSTER'S IMPROVED GIMP GUT. No. 25 Delancey st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874,
AT JEROME PARK,

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, Westchester County, Forty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. and N. H. R. R.—This finely-situated hotel, newly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests; is located in one of the most healthy and picturesque neighborhoods in Westchester County; its surroundings and accessibility are unsurpassed; few, if any, places in the vicinity of New-York City possess its advantages.

The house itself is beautifully situated, with fine broad piazzas and verandas, elegant walks and drives, twenty acres of handsome lawn, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, charming and extended sea and Sound views, and altogether a first-class retreat. Prices moderate.

Call or address SOUND VIEW HOUSE, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, or DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. SEASON OF 1874.

This well known and popular Summer resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to

L. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway to the hotel.

JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, CITY OF KINGSTON—TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Terms, $10 a week; elegant accommodations; Catskill Mountain scenery; reputation established; leave steamers Mary Powell, Kingston, boats direct. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

THE HILL-SIDE HOME—DELIGHTFULLY situated near the Delaware River, in the romantic village of Carversville, Bucks County, Penn.; fine spring water, beautiful lawns, pianos, organ, and library; excellent board $7 to $12 per week. Send for circular. Address WM. EVANS & CO.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing

JOSEPH H. COOPER,
Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE, ONE AND ONE-HALF miles stage from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railway, (near Turner's.)—Airy, healthy, delightful location; opens June 18; families can now secure good rooms and excellent treatment at moderate rates; take 9 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train; no bar. OLIVER CROMWELL.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

A. IAUCH'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

LONG BRANCH.

Will open on FRIDAY, June 12. Several elegantly fitted up saloons reserved for private parties, dinners, &c.

A. IAUCH, Nos. 364 and 366 Broadway.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, on the banks of the Hudson, one and a half mile from West Point, will be opened June 13; terms reasonable. For particulars, address

WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

PARTIES NOT WISHING TO GO FAR INTO the country can obtain good board and pleasant rooms at a private boarding-house in the village of Catskill. Terms, $7 to $8 per week. Address S. W. HOLBROOK, Catskill, N. Y.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address

D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874.

W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
is now open. Board $3 per day. N. T. JUDD, Manager.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island, now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? See list of Summer resorts, with prices and accommodations, in the HOME JOURNAL, the most complete list published.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

NYACK H. INSTITUTE WILL RECEIVE boarders after the 20th inst. until Sept. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAURA A. SANFORD and NATHAN SANFORD, her husband, against LAVINA S. WHITE and HENRY WHITE her husband, Mary C. Smith, Henry Rockwell and Anna his wife, James R. Rockwell, Elizabeth R. Rockwell, Charles J. Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Lewis Chichester, Clarissa Chichester, Delia M. Stevens, Anna Richards, Anson Richards, George Richards, Charles Richards, Mary Smith, Benjamin S. Webb, William D. Webb and Sarah his wife, Willett Webb and Hannah his wife, Hannah M. Waterbury and Theodore Waterbury her husband, Josephine Schofield and David L. Schofield her husband, J. Lewis Buxton, Samuel R. Weed, Samuel R. Mather, Lewis Chichester and Joseph Bishop, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Webb, deceased; Anna Richards and Nathan Weed, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Richards, deceased; Joseph Bishop, Albert C. Bishop, Warren F. Bishop, Mary Brown, Hiram G. Bishop, Mary A. Bishop, Sarah Judd, Bishop Brayton, Harrison Brayton, Linus Brayton, Adelaide Rumsey, Cordelia Rumsey, John W. Brayton, Altha A. Brayton, Edgar Bishop, Cordelia C. Allen, Frederick Bishop, Ella O. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Susan W. Pattison, Henry R. Bishop, Charles R. Bishop, Linus D. Bishop, James O. Crosby, Maria Crosby, Daniel Bishop, Charlotte Chapman, and the legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop, deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs.—COMPLAINT FOR PARTITION OF LAND.—The legal representatives of Kitchell Bishop and Jesse Bishop deceased, defendants in this cause, unknown or absent, and whose places of residence are unknown, having, or claiming to have, an interest in the premises herein, are required to appear in this cause by the 15th day of July next, or the complaint filed herein will be taken as confessed by them and each of them, and the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1874.

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 3 Broad st., New-York.

The amended and supplemental complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in said City, on the 2d day of July, 1872.

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CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY WISHES TO SELL HER PONY turn-out; pony fourteen hands, jet black, flowing mane and tail; six years old; has been used by an invalid the past two years; will stand by steam cars; is warranted sound and kind in any harness; is the finest saddle-horse in the City. Also, basket phaeton, harness, and side-saddle; have been used but a short time; best City maker; sold only for want of use. Apply at book store, No. 159 East 28th st.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS,
at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND Bridles, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, &c.—My harness are all hand made; no machine stiching, but good work, at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, harness manufacturer and importer, No. 62 Warren st. and Nos. 21 and 23 College place.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD,
Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

No. 22 East 35th st.,

Has ready for occupancy one parlor suite, which may be rented until Nov. 1, with private table. This can be offered, with other rooms, to accommodate either a large or small family, and will be let at Summer prices. From June 13 she will also have two other suites and some single rooms vacated. Mrs. Sumner has one reception-room suite and one parlor suite not yet engaged for next Winter. For both of these arrangements could be made from June 1 for the year.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,

Between 37th and 38th sts., elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or separately, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,

Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.

First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—TWO NEATLY-FURNISHED, delightful Summer rooms, for single gentlemen; rent low; with or without board. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence, on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, newly-furnished rooms, central location, with or without board, at Summer prices. Call and see.

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, in the elegant residence No. 26 East 50th st.; may be obtained with board; unexceptionable references.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, board; low prices for Summer or shorter time.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—IN ORANGE COUNTY, AT a farm-house—Butter, milk, eggs, and vegetables fresh every day; house and furniture new; high and shady lawn; accommodations for riding. Refers to last Summer's boarders. The owner and proprietor, Mr. CENUNG, can be seen Friday and Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at Metropolitan Clothing Store, No. 487 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE OBTAINED IN A very healthy locality, one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, forty-three miles (or two hours' time) from City; no fever and ague; high grounds and all the comforts of a home; airy rooms and good country board on reasonable terms; will convey parties to and from the depot. Address Mrs. C. W. BROWER, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.

ON THE HUDSON.—GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large farm-house, new and adapted for boarders, with spacious verandas, and fine suites of rooms for separate families; location high and healthy; splendid river view; fine fishing and boating; near Post Office and churches; easy of access; three boats daily; terms moderate. Address WM. MANSFIELD, New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board and large and well-appointed rooms in private house in Greenwich, five minutes from New-Haven Railroad station and steam-boat landing, being on the water and near the Sound; boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Address Box No. 2 Post Office, Greenwich, Conn., or ask at station for FANNING.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—LARGE airy rooms with good board; house beautifully located, fine water view; parties preferring a country home, and comfort to style, can be accommodated at moderate terms; very liberal arrangements made with families. Address XENIA, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHELTER ISLAND.—SUMMER BOARD IN A plain, old-fashioned farm-house; boating, bathing, and fishing; price, $10 per week; would prefer to take one large family and no other boarders; references required. Address Box No. 23 Post Office, Shelter Island, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—MORRISTOWN, N. J.; FIRST-class board and very desirable accommodations can be had for a season of eleven weeks from June 25; references given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 367.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring board. (Nyack is free from mosquitoes.)

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN FIND pleasant rooms in Elizabeth, in private family. Address J. P., Elizabeth, N. J.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—GOOD board for the Summer may be had of GEORGE BUSHNELL. Reference: C. J. Gold, 90 Front st., City.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, HAVING TAUGHT successfully in a first-class City boarding-school, desires country board in exchange or partial exchange for tuition. Apply from 3 to 6 P. M. at No. 46 West 32d st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers*, including Waters, *will be sold* at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent*, in City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs *to let until the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO.,
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS 7⅓-octave rosewood piano, overstrung bass, Agraff attachment, carved legs, stool and cover, for less than $250; would rent it. Apply at No. 30 West Washington place, corner 6th av.

AN OVERSTRUNG SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, $150, or $10 monthly; seven-octave pianos, $4 and $5 monthly rent; new organs, $50; rosewood piano, $75. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second hand, for rent and sale on small installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. ROBERT S. PYKE and GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

ROBERT S. PYKE,
GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD,
RICHARD H. MEARES,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. CHARLES POTTER.

The undersigned have formed a new copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO.

ROBERT S. PYKE,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD.

DRY GOODS.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises.
R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

NO. 371 BROADWAY.—ALMOST EVERYTHING. Write it in your book, 371 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER

THREE
LAST NIGHTS
AND
LAST MATINEE
OF
LED ASTRAY,

with its great cast, beautiful scenery, and elegant appointments.

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 12, by general request will be repeated, for the ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND time, Messrs. Feuillet and Boucicault's comedy which was the great success of the year.

Characters by Messrs. F. F. Mackay, McKee Rankin, Stuart Robson, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, and Misses Maude Granger, Kate Claxton, Emily Mestayer, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Eliza Weathersby, and Miss Kate Holland.

SATURDAY, June 13, at 1:30 P. M., LAST MATINEE OF LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Benefit of Mr. E. H. GOUGE, Treasurer. } LED ASTRAY.

MONDAY, June 15, Benefit of Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS and LAST PERFORMANCE OF LED ASTRAY.

TUESDAY, June 16, Benefit of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
Decided success of
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
and of Mr.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S EMOTIONAL PLAY
of

FATE,

which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice.

Miss LECLERCQ ... as ... HELEN FARADAY

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SALVINI—OTHELLO.

FINAL PERFORMANCES OF SIGNOR SALVINI, the greatest living Tragedian.
TO-NIGHT, (last time,) Shakespeare's tragedy, OTHELLO.
SALVINI in his grandest impersonation, OTHELLO.
TO-MORROW, FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SALVINI in his superb rôle of EARL OF ESSEX.
PIAMONTI in her great rôle of ELIZABETH.
Seats at the Box-office and at No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S. SALVINI FAREWELL MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2. Doors open at 1:30.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
SALVINI in his superb rôle of EARL OF ESSEX.
PIAMONTI in her great rôle of ELIZABETH.

SALVINI AT BOOTH'S, NEXT WEEK, and positively his LAST FOUR NIGHTS,
MONDAY, SALVINI'S masterpiece, MORTE CIVILE.
TUESDAY, by request, DAVID GARRICK.
WEDNESDAY, first time in America, Alfieri's GREAT BIBLICAL TRAGEDY, SAUL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. H. HUNTLEY.
Two performances daily; at 2 and 8 P. M.
The celebrated young American actor,

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY In the new sensation drama entitled WRESTLING JOE, Or LIFE AT THE MINES.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in MONDAY, or Jack Harkaway Among the Brigands.

SCHOOL CHARITY FAIR, IN AID OF POOR children, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 12 and 13, at No. 1,472 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23.
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, until 9:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FREDERICK GERMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, June 24.
FRANKLIN SMITH, M. D., Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
EDWARD SCHELL, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
MATTHEW BIRD, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
HENRY MERZ, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, June 25.
JOHN F. TROW, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT,
MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC,
BOSTON, Mass., June 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw at the following-named posts: Boston—Fort Independence, Fort Warren, and Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor; Fort Standish and Fort Andrews, Plymouth; Fort Sewall, Marblehead; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven; Fort at Clark's Point, New-Bedford; and Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass.; Forts Preble, Scammell, and Georges, Portland; Fort Knox, Bucksport; Fort McCleary, Kittery Point; Fort Sullivan, Eastport; and Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Me.; and Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N. H.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

A. P. BLUNT,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. 2d Q. M. D.,
M. D. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in gates, gate frames, &c., at the Gate-house, on 93d st., near 10th av., and also at the Gate-house, corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
PERFECT VENTILATION AND LUXURIOUS COMFORT.
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT AMUSEMENT EVENT OF THE CENTURY.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS AT EACH EXHIBITION.

NEW AND EXCITING PONY CHARIOT RACES, with Lilliputian Drivers!
GRAND ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
By Mme. D'Atalie and Misses Lewis, Salisbury, Grady, Whittaker, Satsuma, &c., &c.
BRILLIANT FLAT RACES,
By Misses Costinetara, Yates, Oswald, Davis, Busbee, Welch, &c., &c.
ROMAN STANDING RACES.
ELEPHANT RACES. CAMEL RACES.
MONKEY RACES.
WHEELBARROW RACES. SACK RACES.

This brilliant programme concludes AFTERNOON and EVENING with a truthful representation of Old Ireland's ancient National Festival, DONNYBROOK FAIR. The scene introduces 400 ladies and gentlemen, and concludes with a medley of daring races upon the most beautiful and thoroughbred horses known.

Mlle. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN, is now prepared to give—AFTERNOON and EVENING—all her marvelous mid-air evolutions upon a longer wire, and at a greater elevation than ever before attempted.

MENAGERIE OPENS at 1:30 and 7 P. M.
Grand pageant, the CONGRESS OF NATIONS, moves promptly at 2:30 and 8.
Box Office open three days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. TO-DAY.
Mr. CHAS. EYTINGE'S BENEFIT—REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENT!
☞ Box office now open. Popular prices. Doors open at 1. Begins 1:30.
THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, June 12.

PROGRAMME:

1. "CONJUGAL LESSON," Mr. Raymond, Miss Weathersby.
2. "BARBARA FREITCHE," Mr. Eytinge.
3. Fourth act of "CAMILLE," Miss Clara Morris and all the renowned cast of the Union Square Theatre.
4. "TEN MINUTES' TALK WITH LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS," by Mr. Stuart Robson.
5. "BATTLE OF FONTENOY," by Miss Rose Eytinge.
6. "CICILY," recited by Mr. Eytinge.
7. Fourth act of "LADY OF LYONS," Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, Mr. John McCullough, &c.
8. "LOCHINVAR," recited by Mr. Eytinge.
9. Burlesque of "SCHOOL," by Bryant's Minstrels.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH ... Manager

MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and until further notice, and at the Grand Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monsieur Devernais' version, in all its splendor,

THE SEVEN DWARFS,

BUTLER, MARTINETTI, and DONALDSON, and the entire Butler Pantomime and Ballet Troupe. Special Artists engaged—the CARROLLS, FRANK JONES, AMY CROUSE, BERETTA SANFRETTA, GORMON BROTHERS, KYNOCK and SMITH, MATILDA BERETTA, JENNY WOLTZ, and ONE HUNDRED OTHERS. The finest production ever brought before the public.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
Broadway and 35th st.
The Grand Scenic Illusion of
LONDON BY NIGHT,
LONDON BY GASLIGHT,
LONDON BY MOONLIGHT,

and the Grand Midnight Thunder-storm, a perfect reproduction of the Phenomena of Nature. Lectures and entertainments by Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, the Bros. Lubin, and a host of attractions. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, $1. No extras.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st. and Broadway.
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 2.
BULLOCK'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,
from Crystal Palace and St. James' Great Hall, London.
THE CHILDREN'S PARADISE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
LADY OF THE LAKE
in all its splendor, new scenes, costumes, and
GRAND BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 26th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following described Post Office envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to wit:

FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS.

No. 1—size, 3¼ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required	7,000,000
No. 2—size, 3½ by 6⅝ inches. Estimated number required	750,000
No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required	2,000,000
No. 4—size, 4½ by 10½ inches. Estimated number required	200,000

FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS.

Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches. Estimated number required, 2,000,000.

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES.

Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimates given are intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made for each kind of envelope (official, dead-letter, and registered package,) separately, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder.

Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and edges, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as to bear safe transportation by mail to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General.

When 200 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 2,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package; all to be done by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract, if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved Aug. 26, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 526;) or the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be made on forms which will be provided on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.

W. F. RAYNOLDS,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer.

PAVING WORTH ST.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For full particulars see the *City Record*—copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAN A GOVERNOR BE TRIED FOR GRAND LARCENY?

DECISION OF THE COURT IN THE CASE OF F. J. MOSES, JR.—THE INDICTMENT AGAINST HIM ORDERED TO BE QUASHED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, June 9, 1874.

When Gov. Moses was first indicted for fraud and grand larceny many of his friends and supporters asserted that he would never come to trial. This opinion rapidly gained ground since the mock trial which was had some days ago in Orangeburg, and during the last week a prominent politician of Charleston stated to a party of gentlemen that "Frank had fixed things and would never be brought to trial." While this appeared to be the prevailing opinion, there were many persons who did not believe that Moses would escape without punishment, and who hoped that at the next term of the court he would be tried and convicted of the crime with which he is charged. Such hopes, however, were vain. Judge Graham today rendered the following decision, quashing the indictment, and so ending the case:

The State of South Carolina, Orangeburg County—In the General Sessions—The State vs. J. L. Humbert, Franklin J. Moses, Jr.—Indictment for breach of trust and larceny.

The question which the court is now called on to decide arises upon a motion made by the solicitor for a bench warrant for the arrest of Franklin J. Moses, Jr., and upon a motion made by the counsel for Franklin J. Moses, Jr., one of the above-named defendants, to strike the case as to said defendant from the docket, on the general ground that this court has no jurisdiction at the present time to try the said defendant. The question presented is one of the utmost gravity and delicacy. There is no precedent of an adjudged case which fully covers the present case, and the court is compelled to reach its conclusion by the light mainly of reason and such general principles as may be applicable to the case.

The court takes judicial notice of the fact that the defendant, in whose behalf and against whom the present motions are made, is the Governor of the State of South Carolina, and the question at once arises—can this court arrest and try the Governor of the State?

The constitution of our State, in article 7, section 3, declares that "the Governor and all other executive and judicial officers, shall be liable to impeachment, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office. The persons convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law."

Three facts are now made apparent—first, that this defendant is the Governor of the State; second, that he is liable to impeachment; and third, that after impeachment he is liable to indictment, trial, and punishment. Can he be indicted, tried, and punished before impeachment? It is idle here to blink consequences. If he can be indicted, he can be tried; he can be punished by fine and imprisonment, and the court must consider this question in view of the full measure of its logical consequences.

The reasonable construction of the provision of our Constitution, now quoted, points to the conclusion that, until after impeachment, the Governor is not liable to indictment and trial in the courts of the State. But in the present instance the court does not rely so much upon this construction of the provision of our Constitution as upon what may be called the overshadowing legal necessity of the case.

The Constitution of the State declares that "the supreme executive authority of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the Governor of the State of South Carolina." Can this supreme executive authority be deposed and confined in jail by this court? In Kendall vs. United States, 12 Peters, 610, the Supreme Court of the United States says: "The executive power is vested in the President. As far as his power is derived from the Constitution he is beyond the reach of any other department except in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, through impeachment."

This results, of course, not from a desire or purpose to give immunity from punishment to an individual, but to preserve the office, the executive authority of the State or nation from the invasion or control of any other power than the body specially clothed with the function of calling in question the conduct of the chief executive officer.

Upon this point, the case of the State of Mississippi vs. Johnson, President, 4 Wallace, 475, is full of instruction, and especially the very able argument of the Attorney General, Stanbery, made in that case. Says Mr. Stanbery: "It is not upon any peculiar immunity that the individual has who happens to be President; upon any idea that he cannot do wrong; upon any idea that there is any particular sanctity belonging to him as an individual, as is the case with one who has royal blood in his veins, but it is on account of the office he holds that I say the President of the United States is above the process of any court, or the jurisdiction of any court to bring him to account as President. There is only one court, or *quasi* court, that he can be called to answer to for any dereliction of duty, for doing anything that is contrary to law, or failing to do anything which is according to law, and that is not this tribunal, but one that sits in another chamber of this Capitol. There he can be called and tried and punished, but not here while he is President; and after he has been dealt with in that chamber and stripped of the robes of office, and he no longer stands as the representative of the Government, then for any murder or any crime of any sort which he has committed as President, then, and not till then, can he be subjected to the jurisdiction of the courts. Then it is the individual they deal with, not the representative of the people."

In that case an injunction was sought to restrain the President from executing certain acts of Congress, and the Attorney General proceeds to point out the inevitable results which must flow from the exercise of the jurisdiction claimed. "What sort of spectacle," says he, "have we? One great department of this Government has arraigned another, and the Executive department of the Government represented by the President brought before the Judicial department, for what purpose? To be punished criminally, for if he stands out and makes no apology the court is bound to put him in jail or to fine him. * * * What then? The President is deposed. * * * You have made the President incapable of performing his duties. * * * This court has, in effect, annihilated the President, who is put there by the people. * * * So far as this bill seeks to make the President a party, I have said from the first that it was scandalous. I mean, of course, in legal language; that is to say, a suit not fit to be brought, and which no court in the United States can sustain.

The court, in deciding that case, confines itself to the single question whether the President can be restrained by the court from carrying into effect an act of Congress alleged to be unconstitutional.

"The impropriety of such interference," says Chief Justice Chase, "will be clearly seen upon consideration of its possible consequences. Suppose the bill filed, and the injunction prayed for allowed. If the President refuse obedience, it is needless to observe, the court is without power to enforce its process. If, on the other hand, the President complies with the order of the court and refuses to execute the acts of Congress, is it not clear that a collision may occur between the executive and legislative departments of Government? May not the House of Representatives impeach the President for such refusal? And, in that case, could this court interfere in behalf of the President, thus endangered by compliance with its mandates, and restrain, by injunction, the Senate of the United States from sitting as a court of impeachment? Would the strange spectacle be offered to the public world of an attempt by this court to arrest proceedings in that court? These questions answer themselves." In this case, also, the court calls attention to the fact that the case is without precedent, and adds that "this is of much weight against it."

Such a consideration is equally applicable to an attempt to make the Governor of a State answerable to a criminal indictment in one of its courts. Whether, then, the third section of Article 7 of our Constitution is or is not a denial of the power to indict and try the Governor in a criminal court before impeachment, the principles stated in Mississippi vs. Johnson, appear to this court to be entirely applicable here, and to lead to the conclusion that no power resides in any court of the State to arrest or try its chief executive officer so long as he remains in office. Whether this immunity from the ordinary criminal processes of the State extends to other inferior officers, it is not now necessary to inquire. The present motions concern only the Governor, and there we pause.

The case of the State vs. W. W. Holden and others, 64 N. C. Rep. 829, contains much that is of value in deciding the present case. In that case application was made to the Supreme Court of that State for a bench warrant to arrest Gov. Holden, Col. Kirk and others for alleged unlawful arrest and imprisonment of one Turner. The court in that case says: "The Constitution and laws of the State authorize and empower the Governor to organize and use the military forces of the State, &c., and the judiciary have no jurisdiction to arrest the Governor while acting in that capacity for any alleged transcending of his authority in the discharge of executive duties. The Government would be of little force and efficiency if the Governor (in whom is vested the supreme executive power of the State) could be arrested, and thus virtually deposed, by a warrant from the judiciary, issued upon the application of an individual citizen, for alleged excess of authority in the performance of what the Governor may consider his executive functions. This peculiar immunity, which pertains to the Governor as the representative of the dignity and sovereignty of the State, does not extend to his subordinate officers and agents so as to protect them from arrest for alleged offenses, although they acted under the order of the Governor. The Governor is not above the law. He is as much subject to its obligations and penalties as the humblest citizen. But the Constitution provides a Court of Impeachment as the proper form for the trial of the Governor for any abuse of executive power. After he is deposed, or his term of office expires, he is liable to indictment and punishment for such violations of the laws of the State during his term of office. * * * The question of the liability of the Governor to arrest for his violations of law in his individual capacity is not before us. After full consideration, the motion in this case for a warrant against the Governor is not allowed."

In Grier vs. Taylor, Governor, 4 McCord, 207, the question of the power of the court to grant a writ of prohibition to restrain the Governor from issuing a commission to a Sheriff, arose, and the writ was denied on the general ground that the Judicial Department has no power to restrain or control the Executive.

In Attorney General vs. Brown, 1 Wisconsin [illegible] the same general question arose, and it was there decided that "where power or duty is given to or imposed on the Governor by the Constitution or laws, such power is to be exercised or duly performed, independently and free from the interposition of the judicial or any other department of the Government."

The cases now cited are those which seem to afford most aid in solving the question now presented to this court. In our judgment they point to the conclusion that under the idea or theory of the separation and independence of the three departments of our Government, there is no power inherent in our judicial tribunals to arrest or try, or in any manner or degree to depose the Governor of the State from his office.

Certainly this indictment is idle as well as void, if no power resides in this court to arrest or try the party indicted.

An effort was made in the argument to avoid the results of the reasoning now presented, by saying that if the Governor is arrested by the court the Lieutenant Governor, or some other officer thereto empowered by law, may succeed to his powers and duties. This does not meet the difficulty, for if the Governor can be arrested, the Lieutenant Governor, or other officer who succeeds him can be arrested, and thus the State be left absolutely without a head. The fact that provision is made to supply a vacancy in the office of Governor cannot add to the jurisdiction of this court to interfere by criminal process against an incumbent of that office.

It was further said, upon the argument of these motions, that the defendant, Franklin J. Moses, Jr., was not here indicted for any official act or misconduct, but for an act done in his individual capacity. It is true that the indictment does not in terms name the defendant officially, but this court is obliged to say that the face of the indictment discloses sufficiently the fact that the acts or conduct which are there charged as a crime were done by the defendant as Governor, while he was the Governor, and could not have been done if he had not been the Governor. It follows, therefore, that whether so charged or not, the action of this defendant, as charged in the indictment, was in truth official action. If it was misconduct or a crime, it was still official misconduct or a crime committed by him as Governor.

The considerations now presented are sufficient in force and authority, in the opinion of the court, to determine the present question. It is always far safer, as well as pleasanter, for a court to walk in the well-known paths of the law and under the light of established precedents, but on occasions new issues will arise and demand solution and decision. The present is such an occasion. If the court shall err in its judgment, it will be from no want of appreciation of the importance of the issue, nor of an earnest purpose to administer the law with impartial fidelity, but rather from the imperfect aid derived from those legal authorities which ordinarily give certainty and clearness to the duties of a judicial tribunal.

It is now, therefore, ordered and adjudged that the indictment as to Franklin J. Moses, Jr., be quashed, and the case as to him be struck from the docket.

R. F. GRAHAM.

When it became generally known this morning that Judge Graham had rendered a decision which would prevent the further prosecution of the Governor, considerable excitement was manifested on the streets and in public places. This afternoon the decision is the chief topic of conversation among the lawyers of the city, and many opinions are expressed regarding it. A large number claim that while a Governor cannot be held accountable to the courts for his official acts, for every crime that he may commit as an individual he is liable to the same extent that a private citizen would be. This opinion is entertained by State Solicitor Butz, who prosecuted Moses. In a conversation had with him on the subject this morning, he said that he felt assured that Judge Graham had not rendered the decision in accordance with his own best judgment. He was forced to believe this from the fact that the Judge, while in Orangeburg had expressed an opinion in relation to the matter which was directly opposed to his decision as published.

OPENING OF THE DOG POUND.

The enforcement of the new City ordinance prohibiting unmuzzled dogs from running at large in the streets began yesterday. The Pound established by the Municipal authorities is situated in Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, a wooden shed having been built for the purpose. Several hours before the Pound opened a motley crowd of men and boys assembled at the entrance to it, many of them having unfortunate curs in their custody. The majority of the animal captors in their general appearance and actions betrayed the possession of natures more brutal than their captives. So great was the confusion created by the impatient crowd and the yelping dogs, that several officers, stationed near the place by Capt. McDonald, of the Twentieth Precinct, had all they could do to preserve order. The Poundmaster, Mr. P. Marriot, commenced to receive the captured dogs at about 10 o'clock, and a scene ensued which was ludicrous and, at the same time, pitiful to a sympathizer with the woes of man's faithful friend. Many of the brutes gave indisputable evidence by their half-starved appearance that they had not been fed for several days. The men and boys bringing them in their arms and dragging them along in anticipation of the enforcement of the ordinance, as was confessed by a number, had caught and kept the poor creatures imprisoned and without food until they could bring them to a place where the promised reward of fifty cents would be paid. The dogs received at the Pound were labelled with a tag, and then led to the rear of the shed and securely tied to staples stuck in the floor. The captors were supplied with a tag similar to that fastened to the dog, and, after a meagre description of the animal was recorded, the reward of fifty cents was paid, and the prize-winners left rejoicing. Soon after the opening of the Pound a wagon was driven up to the entrance. It contained twenty dogs, of various species, one of them being a large black mastiff; but the majority of them were curs of low degree. Up to 12 o'clock 250 brutes were received and registered. After that hour the number of *detenues* arriving began to fall off, and at the hour of closing there were not more than 400 in custody. The owners of dogs who wish to reclaim them have an opportunity to do so by paying the Poundmaster $3 within twenty-four hours. Those which are unclaimed within the time provided by the ordinance are given six hours' grace to live. At the end of this respite they will be placed forty together in an air-tight box and killed by the introduction of carbonic acid gas, after which the bodies will be carried to the offal dock. The slaughter of forty dogs after the fashion described will occupy about two minutes' time, and their suffering, it is said, will be very slight. There are but few animals in the Pound at present of any great value, and it is probable that only a very small proportion of them will be reclaimed. Judging from the eagerness with which men and boys have entered into the dog-hunting business, it is likely that the streets of the City will soon be rid of unmuzzled canines. Some of the poor creatures appear to be uncomfortable in their prison, and are evidently apprehensive of danger. Others are quiet, sullen, and indifferent. Several puppies under six months old were turned away yesterday as not coming within the meaning of the ordinance. A little black-and-tan terrier was taken care of by the clerk of the pound, and he will be doubtless saved from execution, if he is not claimed, on account of his beauty and good blood.

WALL STREET GOSSIP.

The Stock and Produce Exchanges and the other chief marts of commerce were comparatively deserted yesterday, the yacht races proving to the majority of brokers and merchants an attraction superior to business. The volume of sales at the Stock Exchange was unprecedentedly light. During the forenoon the stocks known as the "Vanderbilt" declined slightly under the influence of a report that Commodore Vanderbilt was suffering from illness. The report proved to be without foundation. The most active stock was Erie, which declined more than two per cent. below the quotations of the previous day.

COMMITTEE ON SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1874.

An act of the State of Virginia, approved March 30, 1871, to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt, authorizes the issue of coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1871, payable thirty-four years after date, but redeemable at the pleasure of the State, after ten years. The coupons shall be payable semi-annually, and be "Receivable at, and after maturity, for all taxes, debts, dues, and demands due the State," which shall be so expressed on their face.

Subsequently (March 7, 1872,) it was enacted that, hereafter, it shall not be lawful to receive in payment of taxes or other demands of the State anything else than gold or silver coin, United States Treasury notes, or notes of United States national banks, all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act repealed.

Since this last date, the funding has been continued, with the omission of the words, "Receivable at and after maturity for all taxes, debts, and demands due the State," on the coupons.

This committee recommend that bonds issued with the omission of the words be placed upon the regular list, and called "Virginia 6s Consolidated, second series." Very respectfully,

EDWARD BRANDON, Chairman.

THREE CHILDREN BITTEN BY MAD DOGS.

Yesterday afternoon a rabid dog attacked a number of children while they were leaving school at Forty-seventh street and Eighth avenue, and bit two of them. The mad animal fled down Eighth avenue, and when he reached Fortieth street he was overtaken and killed by Patrolman Pless, of the Twentieth Precinct. The names of the children who were bitten by the dog were not ascertained. At noon yesterday Frederick Harling, aged fifteen, was bitten by a mad dog while in New-Chambers street, near Oak street, and severely injured. He was taken to Park Hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he then left for his home in Brooklyn.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY YESTERDAY.

THEY VISIT THE STEVENS INSTITUTE AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST.

The American Society of Civil Engineers went through the second portion of their programme yesterday. They made a departure from the reading of engineering papers, and in a general way had a pleasant day's outing, and dined at Tammany Hall in the evening. They commenced their proceedings by a visit to the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, after which they inspected the Stevens Battery. The works in progress at the battery were then inspected; the Brooklyn pier of the contemplated East River Bridge came within their critical observation; a visit to the works at Hell Gate was also carried out, and the programme of the day was brought to a termination by an inspection of the works in progress on the Fourth avenue line at Harlem Bridge. The members of the association visited the Stevens Institute at 10 o'clock, and were received by the Faculty. Mr. Wm. W. Shippen, one of the trustees of the institute, and entertainer of the association, took special charge of the visitors. The Faculty was represented by: Henry Morton, Ph. D., President; Alfred M. Mayer, Ph. D., Professor of Physics; Robert H. Thurston, C. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering; De Volson Wood, C. E., Professor of Mathematics; C. W. MacCord, A. M., Professor of Mechanical Drawing; Albert R. Leeds, A. M., Professor of Chemistry; Charles F. Kroeh, A. M., Professor of Languages; Rev. Edward Wall, A. M., Professor of Belles-Lettres.

As the visitors arrived they were shown into the Faculty room, and were taken in charge by the professors, who conducted them through the building and explained the different features of the institution. They were also treated to several interesting experiments of an illustrative kind. They were first taken to the physical laboratory, where various instruments were arranged for inspection. The work-shop, in the basement of the building, was next visited, and the battery-room, which contains the large battery of sixty pairs of elements employed for electric lights, and several smaller ones used for the door-bells and telegraph system of the building, was then inspected. In the west end of the basement are the metallurgical furnaces and forge, and the steam-boilers and rooms for silver and gold assays. The Working Laboratory for chemists, and the Chemical Lecture-room were visited in their turn, and after passing through the room of Mathematics the visitors gave their attention to the department of mechanical engineering. The Cabinet of Physical Apparatus, the President's Lecture-room and other departments were also duly visited, and ultimately the members of the association assembled in the Lecture Hall. Thence they proceeded to visit the Stevens Battery, which, it appears, the State of New-Jersey is anxious to get rid of. So far this vessel has cost some $2,000,000, and her completion will probably cost another half million. Her length is 400 feet on the deck, or 300 feet at the water line. The breadth of beam is 45 feet at the hull proper, and 54 feet above the armor plating. The depth of hold is 24½ feet from deck to keel. The intention is that the vessel shall draw 22 feet of water. Her total weight when in sea-going trim will be about 6,000 tons. She has eight boilers, and will burn eight tons of coal per hour. She has four engines, arranged in pairs, each pair driving one screw. The steam cylinders are six feet in diameter, with a piston-stroke of three feet nine inches. Her average speed will be from 14½ to 16½ knots per hour. The screws are of the twin pattern, eighteen feet in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-seven feet. The weight of the engines and boilers, taken together, will be about 1,000 tons. The side armor of the ship is ten inches thick, and her turrets will be one and a half feet. Her guns will weigh 100 tons each. She is built in seven water-tight compartments, with a double hull, and with bows cellular in structure. They are in fact so constructed that thirty-five feet of them might be carried away without any material injury to the vessel. It has been estimated that, acting as a ram, the Stevens battery would strike a blow of sufficient force to raise a vessel of her own size ten feet in the air. According to these calculations, the force of the blow would be equal to that of six shots from the heaviest guns known, fired simultaneously on the same spot. After the inspection of the Stevens battery lunch was served to the visitors on board the vessel, and then the party proceeded, by the ferry steamer Farragut, to the Brooklyn pier of the East River bridge, after which the works at Hell Gate were visited. The final trip was to the works on the Fourth avenue line at Harlem, and the annual dinner subsequently took place at Tammany Hall.

THE DINNER.

The sixth annual dinner of the American Society of Civil Engineers took place last evening at Tammany Hall, Mr. Julius W. Adams, President, in the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Prof. A. P. Barnard, Columbia College; Geo. Wilson, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; G. Leverich, Gen. Greene, New-York; Gen. St. John, Louisville; T. J. Whitman, St. Louis; J. P. Davis, Boston; H. J. Shedd, Providence; Gen. W. Milner Roberts, Horatio Allen, Ex-President, and a number of others. There were no regular toasts proposed during the evening, but short addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Allen, Gen. Roberts, and others.

Prof. Barnard was called upon to speak. He observed that no great work in this world could be accomplished by any man who did not prepare himself for it by suitable education, and they were endeavoring in the institution to which he belonged to fit for the profession of engineering young men who might be creditable to the body and to the science. He insisted that the science of engineering was one which required the highest order of cultivation, and, for pre-eminence of distinction in it, the highest order of native genius. [Applause.] No civil engineer could be really great who was not merely gifted by nature, but who had made himself educated in the principles of the science by a long and continued course of study. [Applause.] The profession of engineering had been described as the most important connected with the interests of mankind, for to a great extent they controlled the lives and the fortunes of their fellow-citizens. [Applause.] He would not, in that connection, speak of the disasters which recently occurred, but attribute them to the want of the application of the most elementary principles of engineering. [Applause.] Prof. Barnard spoke of engineering as one of the oldest of professions, incidentally referring to the pyramids of Egypt and other structures, and on concluding was loudly applauded.

Other toasts were also responded to, and the festivities terminated.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular monthly meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 475 Ninth avenue, Mr. Henry W. Leask, the President, in the chair. The Executive Committee reported, in addition to other matters, the adoption of a resolution recommending the re-election to membership some sixty-five gentlemen whose names previous to the late primary election held in the district were erased from the roll of the association by the Republican Central Committee. The report was adopted, and the names were referred to the Committee on Membership. The rules of the by-laws requiring this committee to report on names referred to it at a future meeting of the association were, on motion, suspended, in order to allow the committee to pass upon the names then, which was done, the committee reporting favorably on all the names. Forty others, lately proposed for membership, were also reported on as eligible, and elected. The Committee on Resolutions was then authorized to prepare resolutions of condolence with the family and friends of the late Hon. David B. Mellish, after which the meeting adjourned for two months.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir W. Martin, of New-Zealand, is at the Astor House.

Rev. T. H. Eddy, of Chicago, is at the Everett House.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. T. Dwight, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, and Gen. John N. Frisbie, of California, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator T. J. Robertson, of South Carolina, and Ex-Gov. S. H. Elbert, of Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear Admiral James Alden, United States Navy, and Mr. Von Westenberg, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic held a meeting last evening at the Tivoli Gardens, Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place, Col. Edward Jardine presided. Reports were received from the different subcommittees, who submitted their bills of expenses of Decoration Day. A communication was read from the Treasurer, Col. Pinckney, who was absent, stating that all the bills in his possession, with the exception of a few, were paid, and asking for the appointment of an Auditing Committee to audit the unpaid bills. On motion an Auditing Committee, consisting of one member of each post, was appointed, to which was added the Chairman and Secretary of the Memorial Committee. A letter of invitation was read from the commander of the National Guard, in Troy, an[illegible] would be held on the 4th of July next, and requesting the members of the posts of the Grand Army in this City to take part. The invitation was referred to the different posts for their action, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

In accordance with orders from Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, the Twelfth Regiment yesterday proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, for instruction in rifle practice. The regiment assembled at its armory at 6:30 A. M. and marched to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, arriving on the grounds at Creedmoor shortly before 9 o'clock. There were nine companies represented, comprising a total of 216 men. All of the staff officers were present, Col. Ward being in command. Each company was assigned to a target, at a distance of 200 yards. At 10 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening all the morning, began to fall, and obstructed fine shooting to some extent. The weather in the afternoon was more propitious, and at 3 P. M. practice was continued by those who had qualified to shoot at a distance of 500 yards, position lying down. Those who had scored eight shots in the practice at 200 yards distance only were entitled to compete. Seventy-three entries were made; 143, not having qualified, were debarred from further practice. The standing grass interfered to a considerable extent with sighting in the latter contest, and in consequence nearly all the shots were fired high. Brig. Gen. Ward, of the First Brigade, Capt. Astor, of his staff, and Col. Greene, were present in the afternoon. Adjt. Murphy, after firing his score with the regulation rifle, made twenty-six out of twenty-eight shots, at a distance of 500 yards. At 6 o'clock the regiment reassembled, and returned to the City, arriving at 8:45 P. M. The following is the score of the best shots:

Name.	200 yards.	Total.	500 yards.	Total.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. D.	3 3 3 3 3	15	3 3 4 2 4	16	31
Lieut. Felton, Co. E.	4 3 2 4 2	15	3 2 4 4 3	15	30
Capt. H. B. Smith, Co. D.	3 4 3 3 3	16	2 4 3 2 2	13	29
Sergt. W. S. Smith, Co. D.	3 4 3 2 2	14	4 2 3 4 2	15	29
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	3 4 3 2 2	14	3 3 2 2 3	13	27
Private W. G. Carson, Co. D.	3 2 4 3 3	15	4 0 2 3 3	12	27
Private Robt. Capron, Co. D.	3 2 4 2 2	13	3 3 4 0 3	13	26
Capt. Van Rensselaer, Co. E.	2 4 4 3 3	16	4 2 2 0 2	10	26
Sergt. W. C. Reddy, Co. D.	4 2 2 3 2	13	3 2 2 3 2	12	25
Private Jas. Gault, Co. E.	4 3 2 4 3	16	2 2 2 0 3	9	25
Sergt. Bateman, Co. E.	2 2 2 2 3	11	4 2 0 4 3	13	24
Lieut. Rich, Co. C.	4 3 2 2 2	13	2 3 2 0 2	10	23
Private Dolan, Co. D.	2 3 3 2 3	13	4 2 2 0 2	10	23
Private Moran, Co. D.	2 3 3 2 3	13	4 0 2 2 2	10	23
Adjt. Murphy	2 3 2 2 2	11	4 3 3 0 2	12	23
Private W. Hope, Co. H.	2 2 0 3 2	9	2 4 0 2 4	12	21
Sergt. Cudlipp, Co. G.	2 3 2 2 2	11	0 3 2 2 3	10	21
Private Doerle, Co. E.	2 3 3 3 2	13	0 0 3 2 2	7	20
Private Lange, Co. A.	3 3 4 3 2	15	2 0 0 3 0	5	20
Private Reigelman, Co. A.	0 2 3 2 3	10	3 0 2 0 4	9	19
Sergt. Banks, Co. H.	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 4 0 2 0	9	19
Lieut. Chas. Heizman, Co. B	2 2 2 3 0	10	4 0 3 2 0	9	19
Capt. V. Herb, Co. A.	3 3 3 2 2	13	3 0 0 0 3	6	19
Sergt. Wilson, Co. D.	3 3 0 2 2	10	3 0 2 0 3	8	18
Sergt. Williams, Co. A.	3 0 2 2 2	9	2 4 3 0 0	9	18
Capt. Broms, Co. B.	2 2 2 0 4	10	0 3 0 2 3	8	18
Major Cruger	2 3 4 4 0	13	0 3 0 2 0	5	18
Private Kelly, Co. D.	2 2 2 2 0	8	4 0 2 0 3	9	17
Private Archer, Co. B.	3 2 2 3 3	13	0 0 2 2 0	4	17
Dr. Robert Taylor	2 3 0 0 3	8	2 2 0 3 0	7	15
Private Hildebrand, Co. G.	2 0 0 3 3	8	2 2 0 3 0	7	15
Private Debold, Co. A.	2 0 2 2 2	8	0 3 0 4 0	7	15
Private Stedman, Co. B.	2 2 2 2 3	11	0 0 0 0 4	4	15
Private Erbe, Co. D.	3 2 2 2 3	12	0 0 2 0 0	2	14
Corp. Robinson, Co. G.	2 2 2 2 0	8	0 3 0 0 3	6	14
Sergt. Healy, Co. F.	2 4 3 3 2	14	0 0 0 0 0	0	14
Lieut. Walker, Co. G.	2 3 2 2 0	9	0 0 0 0 4	4	13
Private Fersch, Co. B.	0 0 3 2 4	9	0 0 0 0 4	4	13
Sergt. Hoffmeister, Co. B.	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 0 0 0 0	3	13
Private Weston, Co. F.	0 2 2 3 2	9	0 2 0 0 0	2	11
Sergt. Harte, Co. C.	4 2 3 2 2	13	0 0 0 0 0	0	13
Private Royer, Co. D.	2 3 3 0 2	10	2 0 0 0 0	2	12

CHAPLAIN FROST'S BONDS.

THE QUESTION OF A FABRICATED WILL ASSIGNMENT.

The suit of Emeline Morey against the Safe Deposit Company, already noticed in THE TIMES, was concluded yesterday in Trial Term, Part I., of the Superior Court, before Judge Freedman and a jury, by a verdict in favor of the defendant. The suit was to determine the right of possession as between plaintiff and defendant to certain United States bonds, amounting to $5,000, deposited with defendant by Chaplain Nathaniel Frost, of the United States Navy, since deceased, and of which the plaintiff in the suit claimed to have obtained an assignment from Mr. Frost in his lifetime. Though the Safe Deposit Company was the nominal defendant in the case, yet Mrs. Dorr, the sister and heir of deceased, was the real party in interest. The defense was that the deceased never executed the pretended assignment; that it was a forgery, and was fabricated by the plaintiff, or parties in her interest, after the death of Mr. Frost, and after plaintiff had learned of the bonds being on deposit. It was claimed on the part of the defense, not only that the assignment was a forgery, but that the bond given on plaintiff's behalf, when seeking to get possession of the property, was also "bogus," one of the bondsmen therein named, and who appears on the face of the bond, as swearing himself to be worth $10,000, having been dead four years before the date of its execution. The testimony in the case on the part of defendant was principally in relation to the identity of the deceased's signature and showing circumstances inconsistent with the story of plaintiff, as to the circumstances under which the alleged assignment was executed. The jury, after a very few minutes deliberation, found a verdict in favor of defendant, thus declaring the alleged assignment to have been a forgery.

BOATING NOTES.

At the meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Schuylkill Navy Regatta, it was decided to row all the trial heats on the first day, Wednesday, June 17, and all the final heats on the succeeding day. The entries are numerous, and the crack crews of our leading clubs will meet there in earnest competition, and decide long standing questions as to superiority. On the first day the races will begin at 2:30 P. M., and will be rowed in the following order: Trial heats of the "fours," then the "doubles," ending with the "singles." On the second day the races will begin at 4 P. M. The final heat of the fours first, followed by the doubles; the singles last. All the crews are hard at work, and some are said to have made extraordinary time in practice.

Energetic preparations are also on foot for the Harlem Regatta, which comes off June 22. Mr. William B. Curtis, who holds the diamond challenge medal, has arrived from Chicago, and is on the river daily.

The New-England Regatta, which was to have taken place at Boston June 17, has fallen through.

Reports from Pittsburg in regard to Scharff are very favorable, as he is said to be in excellent condition and rowing in magnificent form.

AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Essex County, N. J., Court of Quarter Sessions was engaged yesterday in the trial of a very singular and complicated case of conspiracy. The defendant, Gilbert T. Raisbeck, is charged with having conspired with Thomas W. Davis, Charles M. Bertram, and Edwin M. Cook to send one George W. Gardner to State Prison for alleged subornation of perjury. Cook and Bertram are said to be fugitives from justice, and Davis pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday morning, and turned State's evidence. In opening, District Attorney Abeel said the case was a culmination of frauds perpetrated by the defendant and his accomplices during the last three or four years. In 1869 one John Gardner, of New-York, died intestate, leaving $40,000 to be divided between his three brothers—of whom George M. Gardner was one—and a sister named Mrs. Flynn. George, at the instigation of the defendants, conveyed the entire property to Raisbeck, for the purpose of defrauding his relatives, with the understanding that it was to be divided between him, Bertram, and Raisbeck. The latter refused to divide the spoils, and grew rich by speculating with them. A number of suits were then commenced in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, Gardner suing the others for the recovery of the property. They began counter-suits, and indictments followed. When the case came up in this State, Gardner and Cook made charges of perjury against each other, and both were arrested. For the purpose of getting rid of Gardner, who proved troublesome, a plan was concocted to have him arrested for subornation of perjury, and with the assistance of Davis the plan was carried into effect. They hired Davis, who was very poor, to make an affidavit charging Gardner with subornation of perjury, and paid him $10 for the work. Davis' affidavit sets forth that Gardner offered him $100 if he would swear that a certain note for $100 was a forgery. At the conclusion of the prosecutor's opening the trial was proceeded with, but up to the time of adjournment no evidence of importance had been elicited.

A PRIVATE HEARING.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion of some kind was to have been heard in a case entitled Abraham D. Hoagland against Stephen C. Alden. Before the motion was heard or the nature of the case disclosed, however, Messrs. Fullerton, Vanderpoel, Anthon, and Birdsall, who appeared as counsel for the parties to the action, after a private consultation, announced that it had been agreed between the counsel on both sides to request the court to hear the argument in private. Judge Lawrence assented to the request, and all the parties thereupon adjourned to a private room inaccessible to the representatives of the press.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 11.—Topping, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th inst. for the murder of his wife and four children, has had his sentence commuted to confinement for life in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Kingston.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Frisia, which left this port for Europe, yesterday, took 27,000 letters and fifty-eight bags of papers.

Mary Murphy was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a seal-skin jacket, worth $200, from Gertrude Sterling, of No. 131 West Fifty-sixth street.

Louise Vanhause, aged thirteen years, of No. 346 Fourth avenue, was knocked down near Twenty-sixth street by a horse and wagon driven by Frederick Hildenberger, and had her left thigh broken.

Henry Dale was committed in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing three gallons of brandy from Valentine Ketch, of No. 126 Thompson street.

John Haywood, an employe of the Dry Dock Line of railroad cars, was held in $500 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing materials from his employers.

Frederick C. Wessuky, aged twenty years, of No. 210 Delancey street, while stepping from a car at East Broadway and Montgomery street, was struck by a car going in the opposite direction, and was severely injured.

Frederick Hildebrand, a truck driver, was held in $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with running over Louisa Van Hagan, of No. 346 Fourth avenue, and breaking her leg.

Wm. T. Richardson, aged forty-five years, steward of the fruit schooner Maid of the Mist, lying at Pier No. 20 East River, fell overboard yesterday morning and was rescued from drowning by Roundsman Mead, of the Second Precinct.

Richmond C. Bateman, who claims to be the author of a novel called *The Bells*, translated from the French, brings suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover $5,000 damages from Henry L. Hinton for alleged infringement of his copyright.

Lawrence Connolly, owner of a shanty on Sixty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, beat his wife in such a manner that she will probably die in Bellevue Hospital, where she now lies. He was locked up by Justice Sherwood at the Yorkville Police Court.

A quarterly meeting of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy was held last evening at the university. After discussion on various pharmaceutical preparations, and remarks by Prof. P. N. Bedford on scientific periodicals, a social reunion was held.

The last will and testament of the well-known liquor merchant, Lawrence Myers, brother-in-law of the late Samuel N. Pike, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The property, which amounted to over $400,000, was divided among the relatives of the testator.

The weekly reunion of the Free Training School for Women was held last evening at the school building, No. 47 East Tenth street. Mrs. Dr. Everett gave a lecture on hygiene, and Mr. and Mrs. Frobisher entertained the young women with musical selections and recitations.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and interest, $17,505 25; collection of assessments and interest, $5,549 83; market rents and fees, $1,618 75; water rents, $5,055 47; permits to tap water pipes, $109; total, $29,838 30.

An association of French Israelites has lately been organized in this City for charitable purposes, under the name Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels. The Trustees of the new organization are Messrs. Arthur A. Klein, Abr. Werdenschlag, Daniel Strauss, Jacques Netter, and Leopold Levy.

The session of the Book Publishers' Board of Trade concluded yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, A. S. Barnes; Vice President, C. S. Bragg; Secretary, George R. Lockwood; Executive Committee, A. H. English, J. B. Cowperthwait, and Ed. Seymour; Arbitration Committee, E. Maynard, C. C. Collins, and J. H. Collins.

James Connolly, a driver on the East Broadway line of cars, was committed by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market, to await the injuries of Rika Wishitzki, a Polish woman, whom he ran over. The horses attached to the car hit the woman and knocked her across the track, after which the forewheel crossed her body, inflicting very serious injuries.

Thomas and Kate Slattery and Bridget Burke, professional pickpockets, charged with robbing Hester Terry, the particulars of which have been already published in THE TIMES of yesterday, were committed by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of larceny from the person, in default of $2,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

Charlotte Lawrence, a domestic, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $150 from her employer, Mrs. Howe, of No. 330 Clinton street.

A contribution of $13 was left with the Mayor yesterday morning from Samuel Lodge I. O. of B. B., No. 63, for the sufferers by the Mill River disaster.

The trial of A. H. W. Gill, Ex-Deputy Tax Collector, was yesterday postponed until July in consequence of Gen. Tracy, counsel for defendant, being engaged in another trial.

The anniversary parade of the children of the Greenpoint Sunday-schools took place yesterday. There were 3,000 children in line, and the parade was a success in every particular.

The house and grounds of the Long Island Club, corner of Remsen and Montague streets, were sold at public auction yesterday for $40,700. The purchaser was Mr. Edward Annan.

Judge Daniels will this morning hear argument in support of an arrest of judgment in the case of the Commissioners of Charities, recently convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning and received bids for supplies to the county buildings at Flatbush up to August. None of the bids have been yet accepted.

The financial statement for May of the Park Commissioners shows that the receipts for that that month were $56,262 34, and the expenditures $54,094 57, leaving a balance on hand of $2,167 77.

Major Gen. Solokoff, of the Imperial Russian Army, visited the Navy-yard yesterday, and was received with a salute of thirteen guns. Gen. Solokoff inspected the yard in company with Rear Admiral Rowan.

Work was resumed on the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge yesterday. Most of the day was consumed in putting the derricks and other machinery in order preparatory to resuming the masonry work.

Philip H. McDevitt recovered $2,000 damages, in the City Court yesterday, against the North Second Street Railroad Company for injuries received while riding in a Franklin avenue car, with which a vehicle of the North Second Street Company came into collision on the 10th of April, 1873.

James McNeill, the young man who was stabbed on the 19th of last month by Daniel McCoy, alias "Binkey" Boylan, during a quarrel on the Bridge road, near Sands street, died at the City Hospital early yesterday morning from the effects of the wound then received. McCoy is in Raymond Street Jail.

The incorporators of the Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railroad are taking active measures to bring the scheme to a successful conclusion. The road is to run from Fulton Ferry to East New-York, and the estimated cost of two tracks is $200,000. One gentleman has offered to pledge $100,000 to be paid sixty days after the subscription-books are opened.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning a little girl named Loretto A. Cosgrove, residing with her parents on West Newark avenue, Jersey City, fell from the second-story window, and sustained probably fatal injuries.

Mary Klinehoff, aged two years, fell from a third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 172 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and sustained a severe fracture of the skull, besides other injuries, which will doubtless prove fatal.

Joseph Iten was tried in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault and battery upon his brother Charles. The two brothers quarreled about some family matter, and Joseph struck his brother on the head with a club, fracturing his skull, and injuring him so severely that his life was despaired of for several days. The prisoner was convicted of atrocious assault and remanded for sentence.

John Whelan was brought into the Hudson County Court yesterday, in handcuffs, to answer three indictments against him, one of which was for a murderous assault upon Constable Donohue. He was indicted a year ago, but escaped arrest until yesterday, when two constables, armed with a capias, captured him at Union Hill. The prisoner is said to be one of the hardest cases in Hudson County, and has proved a terror to the neighborhood in which he belongs. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment, and was taken to jail to await trial.

A council of the Congregational Churches of New Jersey was held in Elizabeth Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Smith, of Plainfield, acting as moderator, and George W. Boynton, of Newark, scribe. Mr. George W. Thompson, formerly a local Methodist preacher of the Morristown District, was ordained to the ministry, and assigned to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Elizabeth. Rev. Mr. Wil[illegible]ing, and the session adjourned with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Thompson.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market very active; prices firm and higher; sales of good to choice Steers at $5 50@$6 10; prime to extra do. $6 25@$6 70; through Texans, $4; choice Corn-fed $5 70; Stockers, $3 50@$4 75; closing with the pens well cleared; shipments 2,200. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market active, firm, and higher; sales at $5@$5 30 for common to fair; $5 40@$5 95 for good to extra; shipments, 9,500. Sheep unchanged; sales, 400; market active to the extent of the supply.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—Cattle declined ¼c.@½c.; the market is quiet; very best on sale to-day, 6c, @7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@5⅝c.; medium or good fair quality, 4⅞c.@5⅝c.; receipts, 1,236 head; sales, 963 head. Hogs—Market quiet, with a full supply; prices have declined ¼c.; quoted 7½c.@8c.; receipts, 8,659 head. Sheep in limited demand, with a declining tendency; sales at 4c.@5¾c.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, June 11.—Spanish Gold, 260@265. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days Currency, 122@124 premium; Short Sight, 127@128 premium; 60 days Gold, 144@145 premium; Short Sight, 148@150 premium; on London, 178@180 premium; on Paris, 148@150 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 21@21½ reals ℔ arroba.

[Advertisement.]

A faded beauty attempts to overcome the ravages of time by enameling her face. The manufacturer of cassimere hats seeks to hide the imperfections of his work by the use of soap-stone powder. But the first rain-storm exposes the trick and renders the hat spotted and offensive to the sight. KNOX objects to enameling, and has imported a large supply of English hat bodies, and has introduced his Summer style of gentlemen's Hats, sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, free from the fatal defect above pointed out. Dont fail to buy your Hats from KNOX.

[Advertisement.]

RAISING A DUST.—KNOX's exposure of the use of soapstone powder in the manufacture of the hat has created a decided commotion. This is all right. Those who want a nice Summer hat should buy one of his "GRANITE GRAY CASSIMERES," sold exclusively at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Wodehouse, three children, and governess, Miss Massey, nurse, and four children, Robert Rae, D. P. Savage, W. Baldry, L. H. Strouse, J. F. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. Hancock, Mrs. A. Hamann, Jno. J. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. McLurdy, H. Hiramator, H. Kobayanki, K. Fagieura, W. Williams, E. Webb, R. P. Emmerson, W. Emmerson, —Landheim, A. Green, R. Ashworth, A. L. Bruce, J. F. Adams, H. Ritter, Miss D. E. Ritter, Mrs. F. Rawdon, Miss Butler, Miss Starbuck and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Crouse and daughter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Halliday and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and two daughters, Miss C. Clark, Miss Elwood and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, son, daughter, and maid, Miss Marquand, Mr. Osthelmer, A. Strauss, Mrs. R. Busteed and daughter, R. Busteed and man-servant, G. Wetzler, A. Harris, J. M. Smith, Mr. Smith, Jr., Mrs. Fiske, two children, and maid, Mr. Wood and son, W. Irvine, R. Irvine, Rev. R. J. Nevin, S. G. Ward, Miss Ward, nurse, and child, Miss M. Mennessen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, D. C. Smith, W. D. Crane, Mr. Kulakowski, Mr. Barnwell.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Mrs. Maria Puig, Mrs. Anna Niesse, G. Millett, E. Sanmell, L. Rodriquez, wife, and three children, A. F. Vallin, wife, three children, and servant, H. De Beche and two children, Mrs. M. M. Belanzavan, Donald H. Sutherland, Thomas Oxnard, Ricardo Torres, Vicente Herrans, A. L. Cuesne, Jno. M. Elder, Geo. Lawson, Gonez Tunison, F. Gordon, Jerry Spencer, F. Q. Garcia, W. H. Crawson, Isido Achol, F. Aay, B. Afin, Miss Jennie Hyatt, Samuel Lloyd, David Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Clark, Melchor Obarrio, George Kossen, B. Maragliano and wife, J. Aviles, wife and two servants, Chas. Wilson, Miss C. Casanova, Mr. Fernando and wife, A. Slater, A. Spaulding, Chas. P. Tripiand, Isaiah Jameson, Henry Roberts, Geo. K. Davis, J. P. Knox, Q. del Valle, A. K. Muller, Domingo Acan, José Leachan, E. Alon, Fermin Asu.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda—Geo. Eve, J. J. Harnett, Capt. J. Richardson, Mrs. J. Richardson, H. F. Leonard, Miss G. H. Leonard, Rev. W. Ryan, Capt. J. W. Hill, Rev. Dr. Foggo.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:28 | Sun sets.......7:31 | Moon rises..2:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:09 | Gov. Island..6:58 | Hell Gate..8:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, June 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of Merida, Zimmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Camma, (Br.,) Liddicott, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Fanita, Leane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Glencorse, (Br.,) Stevenson, Liverpool, Arkell, Tuft & Co.; Lorea, (Br.,) Carr, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Swallow, Howes, Valparaiso for orders, W. R. Grace—Co.

Barks Tycoon, (Br.,) Wright, Cork for orders, Bowring & Archibald; Margie Elliott, (Br.,) Gilmore, Hamburg, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Fides, (Ger.,) Clausen, Trieste, J. C. Seager; Nornen, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Norsk Veritas, (Norw.,) Isacksen, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Tjorno, (Norw.,) Reed, Queenstown for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Stabil, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Cherbourg, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; Storgohann, (Norw.,) Mortensien, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ellesiff, (Norw.,) Hange, Dunkirk, France, Funch, Edye & Co.; E. E. McNeil, Cruvell, Civita Vecchia, S. C. Loud & Co.; Hoppett, (Russ.,) Mattson, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Minnie Miller, Davis, Elizabethport, Miller & Houghton; Chattanooga, Clements, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; Pathfinder, (Br.,) Cousins, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Mary Lord, Lord, Savannah, D. B. Dearborn; Ida Richardson, Fuller, Cienfuegos, Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalf, Liverpool May 30, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Marcia Greenleaf, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Poole, Havre April 21, via Delaware Breakwater June 9, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Lanfare, Bridgetown, Barbados, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Olbers, (Ger.,) Albert, Liverpool 33 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. June 5, lat. 42, lon. 65, saw a three-masted schr. rigged steam-ship with two black pipes, supposed to have lost her rudder; same day, John Edward Muller, a native of Copenhagen, was lost overboard from maintop gallant yard, blowing hard at the time, and coming on dark, could not rescue him.

Bark Sigrid, (Nor.,) Emanuelsen, Swansea 78 ds., with rails to order.

Bark Principessa Maria Vittoria, (Ital.,) Drago, Waterford 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Niord, (Nor.,) Larsen, Cardiff 36 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Anna Oneta, (Ital.,) Corsa, Antwerp 42 ds., in ballast to John C. Seager.

Bark Village Queen, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Comer, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Messina 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to order. From lon. 45 to 50 saw several large icebergs; May 21, lat. 48, lon. 43, spoke bark Anna, (Norw.,) from Antwerp, for Nova Scotia.

Bark Honor, (Aust.,) Mareglia, Gloucester, in ballast, to order.

Brig Whitaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Nellie Husted, Davis, Cardenas 8 ds., with molasses, &c., to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.

Brig Chas. Sarves, (of Philadelphia,) Small, Sagua, via Delaware Breakwater, 11 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.

Brig Robt. Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Abbott, Barbados 13 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Gypsy, (of St. Croix,) Jayne, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Abbot.

Brig Clytie, Dow, Cay Francis 8 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.

Brig Otter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., 8 ds., with 328 pieces building stone to Bartram & Bros.

Brig Gambia, (of Bucksport,) Gilkey, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to R. H. Fairchild.

Schr. M. C. Hart, Post, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Susan Stetson, Yates, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to Grow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. T. Harris, Kirk, Cavalier, Fernandina 5 ds., with naval stores and lumber to Eppinger & Russell.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Harbor Island 5 ds., with pine-apples to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. Belle, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, River Head.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Carter, Wareham.

Schr. Onrust, Romer, Warren, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Garland, Libby, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven 15 ds., with piling to James Murray.

Schr. North America, (Br.,) Landry, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. E. J. Knight, Pratt, San Domingo 14 ds., with wood, sugar, &c., to A. Noues & Co.

Schr. Mary Mangin, Tyler, Pensacola 20 ds., with lumber to Squire Bros.

Schr. Lizzie, Snow, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah F. Baird, (of Rockland,) Hall, Savannah 5 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. S. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maud, Webster, Wentworth, Apalachicola 15 ds., with yellow pine to Richardson & Co.

Schr. Dana, (U. S.,) Coldin, Norfolk, Va.

Schr. J. C. Rodgers, Small, of and from Bath, in ballast to master.

Schr. Sam'l T. Adams, (of Boston,) Tabbut, Monctor, N. B., 8 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Cummings, Two Rivers, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Whitton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Mary and Carrie, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Bristol, with fish for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Watts, Watts, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Maud Barbour, Barbour, Bangor, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Ranger, ——, Winterport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Venilia, Torry, Rockland, with lime for Baltimore.

Schr. Judge Tenney, Rick, Providence.

Schr. Blackstone, Wixon, Providence.

Schr. C. C. Lane, Lane, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. H. Shannon, Von Gilder, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New Zealand, French, New-Haven.

Schr. Jas. Hoffman, Shepshire, New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe, Medero, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

[illegible] WIND—[illegible], fresh, S. E.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Canima, for Bermuda; Macedonia, for Glasgow; Frisia, for Hamburg; W. A. Scholten, for Rotterdam; City of Merida, for Havana; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Swallow, for Valparaiso.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 11.—Arr. steamers F. W. Brune, from New-York, and John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; brigs Jennie Morton, from Ponce, Porto Rico; L. C. Madeira, from Cardenas; San Carlos, from Sagua; schrs. R. G. Willard, from Matanzas.

Cld., steamers John S. Hopkins, for Boston; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; Florence Franklin, for Philadelphia; bark Traveller, for Rio; brigs Lilly, for Windsor, N. S.; Princeton, for Boston; Kaluna, for Boston; schr. Mabel Thomas, for New-Haven.

Sld., bark Elverton, for the West Indies.

BOSTON, June 11.—Arr. steamers Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; bark Mignon, from Philadelphia; brigs R. S. Hassell, from Cienfuegos; Antelope, from Baltimore; schooners Eunice S. Newcomb, from Port Antonio; Kate Rommell, from Pascogoula.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; barks Warren, from Antwerp; Caibarien, from Cardenas; Mary, from Grand Turk; brig Agenora, from Matanzas; schrs. Ralph Howes, from Jacksonville; Kate Foster, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, June 11.—Arr. schr. J. Ricardo Jova, from Key West.

Sld. schr. E. M. Hooper, for Philadelphia; schr. Aneroid, for Boston.

GALVESTON, June 11.—Arr. schr. Annie E. Glover, from New-York. Cld. bark Edward McDowell, for Liverpool.

June 10.—Arr. steamer State of Texas, from New-York. Cld. bark Macedonia, for Falmouth.

LEWES, Del., June 11.—Arr. schrs. Fannie and W. F. Orr, from New-York, to load at the pier; a light-ship, probably the Malta, from Antwerp, via Halifax.

The barks Bessie Parker, Herald, and Formica went to sea yesterday.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.—Cld. steamer Knickerbocker, for New-York.

Arr. at the Passes steamer City of San Antonio, from New-York.

Sld. steamer City of Houston.

June 10, cld. steamer City of Houston, for New-York; ships Kentuckian, for Liverpool; La Louisiana, for Havre; barks Fritz, for Rouen; Adolf for Bremen; brig Bore, for Rouen.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Yazoo, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Pelago.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 11.—Passed up, steamers Achilles, from Boston, and Norfolk, from New-York; German ship Jupiter, from Amsterdam; Norwegian bark Vidar, from Liverpool; British bark Atlantic, from Liverpool; bark Corea, from Liverpool; schrs. J. H. King, from Bahamas; S. P. Brown, from Cardenas; Babel H. Irons, from Boston; Wm. F. Garrison, from Boston; Monmouth, from Newport.

Passed down, United States steamer Tiara, steamers Hercules, for Boston; Leopard, for Fall River; barks Mathew Baird, for Nickoless, Russia; schrs. Charles Morton, for Portland; Virginia L. Hickman, for Bath, Me.; A. Steelman, for Boston; Isaac Rich, for Boston; steamer Florida, for Providence.

The schr. reported yesterday on the bulkhead came off last night and proceeded.

A bark in ballast is coming up; no signals.

Passed up, schrs. Ann E. Stevenson, from Fall River; M. H. Wescott, from Providence; George H. Squire, from Boston.

Passed down, brig Long Reach, for Bath; schrs. Hanna M. Buell, for Boston; Lydia Somerset, for Elizabeth; Eliza Sawyer, for Bangor; Nellie Treat, for Salem.

FOREIGN PORTS.

PANAMA, June 9.—Pacific Mail steam-ship Acapulco sld. for New-York to-day, with 140 passengers and 300 tons of freight.

HAVANA June 11.—Arr. brig Havana, from New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 11.—Sld. for the United States, John Rutherford, Caroline, Albina, Borneo, Lief, Ragnhild, and Superbo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Palo Alto, frigate Bird, Helvetia, Urda, Augusta, Robert, and Harold.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst., Catherine, Griefswold, Norseman, Antares, Rafaele, Ligure, Vassalo, Geromnia, Antoine, Niphon, Mercurius, Argo, Western Empire, Rowena, San Luigi, and Chasseur.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst., Caernarvon Castle, Samarang, Loche, Naturalist, Fleur de Lis, Canada, Schweigeard, Hermod, Disco, Urbano, Marianna Galatola, Freyr, Lido, Wasama, Parisian, and Fjelstedt.

Also, arr. out from the United States, Thos. Pope, Africana, Clara Pickens, and Fortuna.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—The new White Star Line steam-ship Britannic has arr. here, after a very successful trial trip. She will probably sail for New-York on the 18th inst.

QUEENSTOWN, June 11.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York May 31, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

GLASGOW, June 11.—The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Sadler, from New-York May 30, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, June 11.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Napoli, Capt. Brown, from New-York May 21, arr. here to-day.

THE
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Possesses all the elements of fine silver in solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability.

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ICE PITCHERS.

Cleaner, Lighter, and more Durable than the Metal-Lined. The Porcelain is enamelled on hard metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

In addition to an unrivaled variety of FINE ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE, we offer a new line of

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THEY ARE UNEQUALED for durability by any made by the old process.

Spoons and forks plated by this improved method are stamped

1847 ---ROGERS BROTHERS---XII.

KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

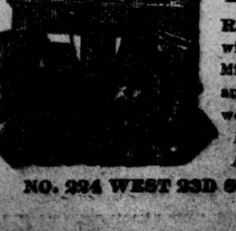
MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Froebel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

STORAGE

Plate Chests, Valuables, &c., received on storage as usual, at

BALL, BLACK & CO.'S
Nos. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

Goods sent for and delivered free of charge in the City.



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